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## Ex-Information Chief Says Vorster Lied About Role in Bribery Scandal

By John F. Burns  
JOHANNESBURG, March 25 (NYT) — Pressure for the resignation of President John Vorster mounted today with a statement from former Information Minister Cornelius Mulder that, in effect, accused Mr. Vorster of lying to South Africans about the role he played as prime minister in the secret projects of the scandal-ridden Information Ministry.

While attention outside South Africa has focused on allegations that the secret schemes involved bribery and other political manipulations in the United States and other Western countries, concern here has been concentrated on the issue of political responsibility — who knew of and approved the projects before newspapers disclosed their existence last year.

Mr. Vorster and the man who succeeded him as prime minister last September, Pieter Botha, have blamed the irregular schemes on three men whose careers already have been ruined by the scandal — Mr. Mulder, former Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie and Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, former head of the Bureau of State Security. The three men have presented themselves as scapegoats, claiming that Mr. Vorster and, to a lesser extent, Mr. Botha have lied about their involvement in the \$73-million slush fund.

Mr. Mulder's statement today, featuring detailed allegations about Mr. Vorster's role in the secret \$37-million financing of The Citizen, a pro-government newspaper in Johannesburg, seemed likely to give impetus to a campaign to impeach the 63-year-old president.

[Mr. Vorster issued a statement today saying that he stood by his earlier accounts of his role in the information affair, including ignorance of any irregularities and that he was not consulted about the founding of The Citizen newspaper, the Associated Press reported. Finance Minister Owen Horwood, who Mr. Mulder also said knew of

the secret projects, declined comment.]

The official opposition in Parliament, the Progressive-Federal Party, voted last weekend to launch the removal proceedings immediately. The move appeared unlikely to succeed since the constitution requires at least 30 members of the Assembly to sign an impeachment bill before it can be put before the full body — three more votes than the two opposition parties favoring removal can muster in the 165-seat lower house.

Prime Minister Botha, a strong defender of Mr. Vorster, has indicated that the ruling National Party will use its large majority to protect the head of state.

However, the opposition appears to be hoping to create sufficient public uproar that Mr. Vorster will be persuaded to resign.

The resignation of the head of state, who was prime minister for 12 years before becoming president, could fatally weaken the political standing of Mr. Botha and possibly force his resignation, too, since Mr. Botha has aligned himself strongly with Mr. Vorster against the allegations of Mr. Mulder and his associates.

The ouster of the two men would virtually insure that control of the National Party passed to the fast-rising leader of the party in popular Transvaal province, Andries Treurnicht.

In support of his case, Mr. Vorster said that he had confronted Mr. Mulder and obtained his confirmation that the funding of The Citizen was discussed in the Cabinet only once, at the last meeting Mr. Vorster chaired before quitting as government leader in September.

Mr. Vorster repeated his claim that he learned of the newspaper project only 13 months earlier than that — in August, 1977 — from a concerned official who discovered the project during an audit of government books.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and his wife, Jehan, as they prepared to leave Egyptian Embassy in Washington yesterday.

## Begin Claims 'Problems' on Eve of Signing

By Fred Harris  
WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — On the eve of the scheduled signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he would meet here tonight with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to discuss "several problems" concerning the treaty.

Mr. Begin, however, said yesterday after a conference in New York with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to resolve minor problems with the treaty text: "Don't worry, we're going to sign on Monday."

In a televised interview from New York today, the Israeli leader said that he would talk with Mr. Sadat in what he termed an "unprecedented meeting" about the matter of holding additional signing ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo.

The treaty, which is to be signed in an outdoor White House ceremony tomorrow, is the English-language version of the document, the first Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Dayan Cites Oil

Mr. Begin did not specify today what any of the "several problems" were, but Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that "one issue remains" which he hopes will be resolved before tomorrow. This has to do with "oil in the Sinai field and an ongoing supply of oil to Israel," he said.

"My personal view is that Israel should not sign the treaty unless it is resolved," Mr. Dayan said. He added that Mr. Begin was to discuss this matter with President Sadat tonight. The meeting was to take place at the Egyptian ambassador's residence, where Mr. Sadat is staying. The signing ceremony is scheduled for 2 p.m. Washington time and is to be broadcast live on television to Egypt and Israel.

On his arrival here last night, Mr. Sadat expressed happiness at coming to Washington in "the holy pursuit of peace." He said, however, the signing is not the end of this "pursuit." We realize that we will encounter serious problems; however, we are determined to meet the challenge just as we did in the past."

## Rebels to Hand Over Sanandaj Iran Vows Autonomy For Kurdish Region

From Wire Dispatches  
TEHRAN, March 25 — The government today pledged autonomy for Iran's Kurdish region but won the Kurds' pledge to hand over the embattled town of Sanandaj to a provisional council.

There was no indication, eight hours after the agreement was announced by Tehran radio, whether the Kurds had ended their siege of the army barracks in Sanandaj and given up control of the radio and television station and the airport and government buildings, as agreed.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's chief negotiator, Ayatollah Mahmud Taleghani, announced the agreement amid concern about the possible effect of the violent Kurdish autonomy campaign on the referendum on an Islamic republic scheduled for March 30. Ayatollah Khomeini, in a decree from his retreat in Qom, reduced the voting age to 16 from 18 in a move to assure support from his young followers.

An estimated 100,000 supporters of the ayatollah marched through Tehran in support of the proposed Islamic republic. The march ended at the Egyptian Embassy, where thousands chanted slogans condemning the latest Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Democracy Treaty

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a state-mandated broadcast earlier by Tehran radio, denounced the treaty as "treachery to Islam, Moslem and Arab brothers" and singled out President Anwar Sadat as a "friend of the former shah." Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who fled Iran in January, visited Mr. Sadat in Aswan, Egypt, before going to Morocco. The revolutionary government since has repeatedly assailed Egypt, which was formerly a close ally of Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeini's condemnation of the Egypt-Israel agreement was intended to reassure his supporters that the nation would complete its switch from the shah's Western alliance to a strongly pro-Arab, pro-Islamic position once the formal referendum vote came from the Iranians, political analysts said.

Shahpur Bakhtiar, ousted as

## Will Harm Future Relations Peking Protests U.S. Bills Assuring Taiwan Security

By Jay Mathews  
HONG KONG, March 25 (WP) — Peking has protested U.S. legislation dealing with Taiwan as doing great harm to future relations, the first such Chinese warning to Washington made public since the two countries opened full diplomatic ties Jan. 1.

A Chinese news agency dispatch released yesterday said that Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua told U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock March 16 that bills passed by both houses of Congress were unacceptable to the Chinese government.

A separate Chinese news agency story described the portions of the nearly identical House and Senate bills committing the United States to Taiwan's security as particularly objectionable. The story also criticized clauses recognizing the existence of a separate government on Taiwan and barring Peking from taking over property of Taiwan's former embassy in Washington.

Diplomats had expected China to make some protest about congressional strengthening of security guarantees for Taiwan. Peking considers the island to be part of its territory, temporarily controlled by illegitimate Nationalist Chinese leadership. It is uncertain, however, whether Peking will go so far as to call for delay developing diplomatic, cultural and trade ties with the United States to underline its displeasure.

'Great Harm'

The Chinese agency said that Huang Hua told Mr. Woodcock that if the bills are passed as they are worded now, and are signed into law, great harm will be done to the relationship that has just been established between China and the United States.

Mr. Huang asked the U.S. government to insure that the Taiwan

that the Tanzanians had "penetrated deep into Uganda."

"The armed forces are doing everything possible to bring the situation back to normal," the broadcast said. The announcement said that the Kampala curfew would go into effect at 10 p.m. today and last until 6 a.m. tomorrow. After that, the curfew will be in effect for 12 hours between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The council banned the use of "full electric light in houses." Traffic at night will be restricted to ambulances and emergency services, the council said. "The council appeals to all to cooperate fully to identify the enemy so the enemy is dealt with accordingly for the safety of the Ugandan people," the statement said.

The government orders were the first official acknowledgment that Marshal Amin's military position has continued to deteriorate in the last three weeks, despite a reported Libyan airlift of heavy weapons and soldiers. Slightly more than a week ago, Marshal Amin was predicting victory. Libya has denied the reports of the airlift, but travelers from Uganda have reported seeing many Arab soldiers.

Unofficial reports from Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, said that Tanzanian troops and anti-Amin exiles had reached Mpigi, a crossroads village about 20 miles southwest of Kampala. Spokesmen for the Ugandan exiles gave a similar account. Neither version could be confirmed.

Western diplomats said Friday that the invaders were at Mpigi, 35 miles southwest of Kampala. From the high ground at Mpigi, Tanzanian 12mm artillery reportedly could reach Kampala and Entebbe, the airport where Marshal Amin has been receiving most of his Arab-supplied arms.

Kampala, a city of 400,000, was quiet today. Residents said that increasing numbers of refugees from war zones in southern Uganda were entering the city. Hundreds of others were fleeing north, they said.

## Leftists Leading In Early Results Of French Vote

PARIS, March 25 (NYT) — The French left appeared headed for a prestige-boosting victory today, in the decisive second round of cantonal elections that started around the country last Sunday.

With half the vote counted, Socialists, Communists and other leftist candidates together had scored 54.5 percent, a shade under their 55.3 percent in the first round last week. Turnout was again in the area of 65 percent, a record high for these elections, held every three years in alternate halves on the country for general councils that help administer the departments.

With 1,687 cantons accounted for of the 1,848 involved this year, Socialists had 517 general council seats to 193 for the Communists. The Union for French Democrats, an alliance of parties that support President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, had won in 389 cantons, and the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic in 184.

Other winners included 3 environmentalists. The first round, in which a candidate must score better than 50 percent to win, had settled 761 seats, leaving 1,087 to be filled today.

## Philippines Intervenes in Strike at U.S. Bases

MANILA, March 25 (AP) — Labor Minister Blas Ople intervened today in a strike by thousands of civilian employees at three important U.S. military installations and said he expected the work stoppage to end tomorrow.

Mr. Ople announced that leaders of the striking workers at Clark Air Base, Subic Bay Naval Base and San Diego Communication Station at U.S. military met today with Ople officials and agreed to resume negotiations. An agreement was reached that the proper forum for the Philippine-U.S. Joint Committee and that workers' demands be negotiable, Mr. Ople said.

## Meteor-Like Light Seen in U.S. West

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 (AP) — A brilliant light resembling a meteor was observed last night for 60 to 90 seconds over five Western states by civilians and by airplane pilots, officials said.

Pilots reported the sightings to air-traffic controllers in Fremont, Calif.; Reno, Nev., and Salt Lake City, Federal Aviation Administration officials said. A controller at the Fremont FAA center said that pilots over Idaho and Colorado also saw the light.

## Dolphins to Search Loch Ness In Hope of Finding and Photographing 'Monster'

By John Noble Wilford  
NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT) — Researchers plan to use dolphins this summer in an attempt to photograph any large creatures in Scotland's Loch Ness as they resume their search for the legendary Loch Ness monster.

Robert Rines, the Boston patent attorney who has led expeditions to the lake each summer for a decade, said recently that "everything is falling into place" in preparation for using two camera-carrying dolphins to survey the deep waters. The dolphins have been in training all winter in Florida.

In all the tests so far, Mr. Rines said, the dolphins have demonstrated that they have no trouble carrying cameras and strobe lights attached to shoulder harnesses or vests.

They were able to find, track and photograph large underwater creatures such as sea turtles and sharks. In a few weeks the dolphins will undertake a program to acclimate them to colder water.

The Loch Ness expedition is sponsored by the Academy of Applied Science of Boston. A number

## U.S. Aid Is Called Essential Peace as Prosperity Poses Egypt Threat

By Christopher S. Wren  
CAIRO, March 25 (NYT) — Abdel Gawad Minshadi, a Cairo street cleaner in a faded blue tunic, rested for a moment on his long straw broom and daydreamed about better times ahead.

"When peace comes, everything will change and we will be happy," the frail, middle-aged street cleaner said. "The money in Egypt will increase and the prices will decrease. The economy of peace will be kind to us poor."

The hopes of millions of ill-paid, undernourished, poorly housed Egyptians like Mr. Minshadi has presented President Anwar Sadat with his most serious domestic problem. For years he fueled their patience with assurances that peace would equal prosperity. With a treaty now at hand he must deliver to avert a popular disenchantment that could threaten his regime's stability in the politically hazardous months ahead. And to do so he is increasingly looking to the United States.

Mr. Sadat is worried about the rising expectations, according to sources close to the president. In return for his compromises on the peace treaty, Mr. Sadat reportedly is counting on the Carter administration for quick infusions of visible aid, including food, commodities and accelerated solutions to Egypt's chronic problems with telephones, electricity, sewage and public transport.

President Carter encouraged such expectations when he told the Egyptian parliament earlier this month that he endorsed Mr. Sadat's commitment to improve the lives of Egyptians and promised that "my government, for its part, is ready to share some of that commitment with you."

The United States provides \$1 billion a year in civilian assistance to Egypt, but some Egyptian officials are expecting another \$500 million a year, mostly in commodity imports. This does not include an additional \$2 billion that Washington reportedly has promised Cairo in military hardware.

Many Egyptians also assume that the United States will make up for any cut in aid from Arab states opposed to Egypt's treaty with Israel. The extent of the Arab aid is not known but it was believed to have totaled more than \$1 billion last year, with the major portion from Saudi Arabia.

## Bank of Italy Top Officials Charged in Credit Scandal

ROME, March 25 (AP) — The governor and a deputy director of Italy's central bank were charged yesterday with misusing their offices in a credit scandal that has shaken the nation's financial institutions.

The 70-year-old governor of the bank, Paolo Baffi, was not arrested after the charges were filed, and judicial sources said it was probable because of his age. Deputy Director Mario Sarcinelli was handcuffed and taken to jail.

The charges were made after 16 months of investigations into low-interest credits of almost \$1.1 billion granted by a number of banks and credit institutes to some 150 firms controlled by SIR, a Sardinian chemical company.

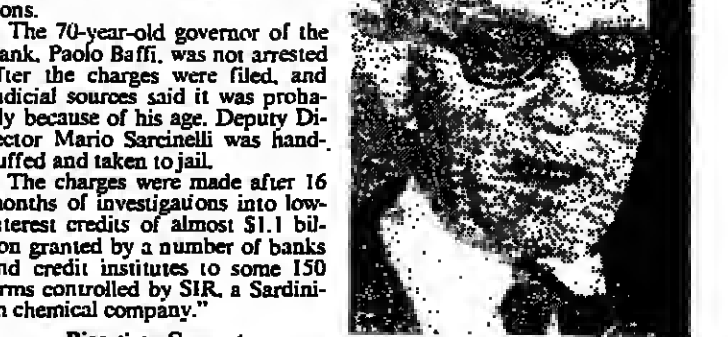
Bipartisan Support

Mr. Baffi and Mr. Sarcinelli were accused of failing to inform judicial authorities of the findings of examinations conducted by the Bank of Italy into some of the credits.

The two accused officials were supported by both the ruling Christian Democrats and Communists.

Treasury Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi, a Christian Democrat, said in a television interview, "I know that all due procedures have been followed in the case involved." He said he was referring to Bank of Italy controls on the SIR credits.

The Communist-dominated Un-



Paolo Baffi

## Brazil Air Crash Kills 3

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 25 (UPI) — A twin-engine plane crashed into a 14-story apartment building while attempting to land at Sao Paulo metropolitan airport during a rainstorm last night, killing three persons, police said.



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## Iran Constitution Is Said To Back Strong President

By Ronald Koven

TEHRAN (WP) — Iran's Revolutionary Council has drafted a constitution to provide a strong U.S.-style president elected by universal suffrage.

The first description of the Islamic republic emerged from interviews with the two officials considered to be close to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. There is reason to believe that both U.S.-educated figures are members of the Revolutionary Council, the composition of which is still secret.

Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the director of Iranian radio and television, and Ibrahim Yazdi, the deputy premier for revolutionary affairs, were two of Ayatollah Khomeini's principal aides during his months of exile in France. They said that the draft will be published before popular elections for a constituent assembly. The assembly, which will vote on the proposed constitution, is expected to be elected about two months after the March 30 national referendum.

Both men expressed confidence that Iranians would approve the formation of the Islamic republic by more than 90 percent.

The voters will be given the choice of approving or rejecting the Islamic republic. Appeals that they also be allowed to vote to restore the monarchy or to establish a secular republic were not heeded.

The exact weight that Moslem

religious leaders would have in the government was not clear. Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that they would have the right to name one-third of the 9 to 15 judges of the Supreme Constitutional Court. The president and the legislature would each name a third, he said. The court would rule on the constitutionality of laws and lower court rulings, he said.

The bond with Moslem religious leaders will make a "unique" form of government, Dr. Yazdi said, but he would not elaborate except to reject the idea of a theocracy.

As he has done consistently, Mr. Ghotbzadeh spoke reassuringly of the shared democratic values of the West and of Islam. Dr. Yazdi also emphasized democracy but took a more noticeably Islamic line, speaking of such Moslem legal concepts as "the creation of corruption on Earth."

Such nuances between the two leaders seem to indicate that disagreements still exist at least on the form, if not the substance, of society under the Islamic republic.

"Islam has its own conception, Islam is an ideology of its own," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said.

The Islamic movement is determined, he said, to improve the lot of the poor. He said that he understood that this emphasis had aroused middle-class fears because it has a radical sound. He insisted, however, that the Islamic movement is not out to prevent comfortable existences, but simply intends to raise the mass of the people to a comparable middle-class level. Nevertheless, "unchecked profits" and "extreme luxury" can no longer be tolerated, he said.

The revolution was in part against such abuses and also against what the great mass of Iranians considered to be loose morals and false values, he said.

There is no reason, he said, for secularized people to feel uncomfortable in the new Iran provided that they respect sensitivities of the majority of the population. Female television announcers will not be allowed to wear as much makeup as before, and "they won't have the décolletage," but they will not have to wear veils or scarves to hide their hair, he said. This was a modification of an earlier stand he took that they would have to wear scarves, if not full-length veils.

The government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan is to stay in place until the first constitutional government is established, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said. He said that it is doubtful that Mr. Bazargan, 71, would run for president because he is "tired." Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 41, hinted last week that he might be interested in running for president, if it would be the key executive position. But in the interview, he spoke of taking a long vacation.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that all parties would be free to run candidates and that he thought that, at the very least, there would be a Marxist fielded against the Islamic revolutionary movement's choice.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh depicted Ayatollah Khomeini as being determined to play less of a direct political role and to become once again more of a symbolic moral guide. He said that the ayatollah has been forced to intervene recently because there was no one else who could enforce major positions such as halting summary executions.

Religious minorities would continue to be represented in the legislature, he said. The present tradition of three deputies for the Armenian and Assyrian Christians, one for the Jews and one for the Zoroastrians would be codified, he said. Both officials said that there would be no representation for the Bahais, the most hated sect in the country. They said that it is more a political group than a religion.

## Kohl Re-elected To Head CDU In West Germany

KIEL, West Germany, March 25 (Reuters) — Helmut Kohl was re-elected chairman today of the Christian Democratic Union, West Germany's biggest opposition party.

But dissatisfaction with the party's showing in recent state elections was reflected in the number of delegates who opposed him. Mr. Kohl, who has headed the party since 1973, won the votes of 617 of the 740 delegates. Eighty-two voted against him and 41 abstained.

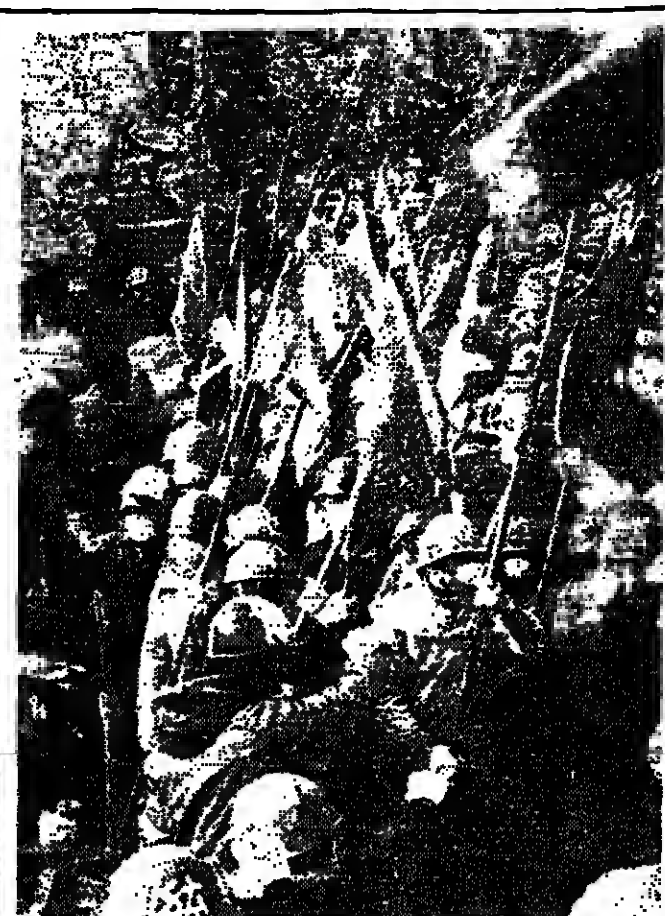
The 83.4 percent of the vote he received was his poorest showing in four elections as party chairman and contrasted with the 98.4 percent he won in 1975.

Mr. Kohl unsuccessfully opposed Helmut Schmidt for the post of chancellor in the last general elections in West Germany.

## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	15 59	Overcast	MADRID	14 57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13 55	Cloudy	MANAMA	22 72	Cloudy
ANKARA	10 50	Overcast	MILAN	10 50	Rain
ATHENS	17 57	Overcast	MONTREAL	5 44	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19 60	Fair	MOSCOW	14 37	Snow
BELGRADE	13 55	Overcast	MUNICH	12 52	Cloudy
BERLIN	13 55	Overcast	NEW YORK	11 34	Overcast
BRUSSELS	13 55	Rain	OSLO	11 32	Rain
BUDAPEST	10 46	Overcast	PARIS	12 55	Overcast
DUBLIN	10 30	Rain	PRAGUE	12 54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21 70	Overcast	ROME	16 61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3 37	Overcast	SOFIA	11 52	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19 66	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	7 43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10 30	Rain	TENRAN	16 61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7 45	Rain	TEL AVIV	26 78	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16 61	Mist	TOYOTA	10 50	Fair
FRANKFURT	8 44	Rain	TUNIS	21 70	Fair
GENEVA	10 50	Rain	VIENNA	10 50	Fair
HELSINKI	1 34	Cloudy	WARSAW	7 45	Fair
ISTANBUL	11 52	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10 50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22 72	Fair	ZURICH	9 48	Mist
LISBON	13 70	Fair			
LONDON	13 70	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	21 70	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 2200 GMT.)



Radical students and workers demonstrate yesterday, vowing to force the closing of the airport at Narita, Japan.

## Japan Anti-Airport Radicals Rally One Year After Narita Violence

NARITA, Japan, March 25 (UPI) — Helmeted student radicals and workers held a mass demonstration today, vowing to force the closing of Tokyo's \$2.6-billion international airport at Narita, which began operating May 21.

Police said that 6,000 persons, including 2,300 student radicals, took part in the rally and demonstration at a park near the airport, 41 miles east of Tokyo. The organizers put the turnout at 17,250. Twelve thousand policemen guarded the airport.

"I believe our movement is scoring victory," Isaku Tomura, leader of the anti-airport movement, said. "There is no other airport around the world that has to be guarded by a large number of policemen. It is the proof that our movement to force the closing of the airport is progressing."

The rally marked the anniversary of the violence that forced a two-month postponement of the airport's opening. Last March 26, four days before the scheduled opening, 10 radicals with steel pipes broke through a police defense, stormed the control tower and destroyed sensitive equipment worth \$50 million.

The rally participants also vowed to prevent by force an expansion of the airport, which has one runway. One other is planned.

## Peace as Prosperity Poses Domestic Threat in Egypt

(Continued from Page 1) ton, also wants 100,000 bales of U.S. cotton for cheap textiles so that it can sell its own superior long-staple cotton abroad.

Such commodity imports represent the kind of aid that Congress is least willing to approve because they are absorbed quickly and leave little visible trace. But an experienced Western diplomat thought that Congress might have to set its

logic aside and let the money flow without regard for the negative effects until Mr. Sadat has ridden out the precarious next year or two.

Consumption has widened the gap between rich and poor in a country where per-capita income is still less than \$300 a year.

Costly Subsidies

The government is committed to spending \$1.7 billion this year to keep food staples and cooking gas pegged to an artificially low price. These subsidies are as much as the government's budget deficit. But Mr. Sadat is not expected to tinker with the subsidies, given the memory of riots over food price increases in early 1977.

The United States appears to be willing to assume more of the cost of feeding Egypt. Egypt will get about 1.2 million tons of U.S. wheat this year but an expert thought that it could handle an additional million tons.

There also is a need for more frozen chicken and meat to upgrade the basic Egyptian diet of beans, rice and bread. An agronomist has estimated that the average Egyptian eats less than 22 pounds of meat a year, compared with U.S. per-capita consumption of 186 pounds.

Egypt is having a harder time feeding itself because of a burgeoning population of 40.5 million persons that could reach 70 million by the year 2000. Less than 4 percent of the country is cultivated and 20,000 acres a year are lost to urban sprawl. President Sadat conceded earlier this year that Egypt had blundered in trying to industrialize at the expense of its traditional agricultural economy.

Some Egyptian officials believe that the United States should concentrate on Egypt's housing crisis. At least 1.1 million families are waiting for new accommodations and the Ministry of Housing has estimated that 4 million units will be needed by 2000. This year's plan calls for 70,000 new units and the actual figure, by one Egyptian estimate, could be as low as 47,000 units.

Officials attribute the slow pace of construction to a cement shortage. Production last year was little more than 3 million tons, barely half the nation's requirements.

The United States has been building a \$90-million cement plant in the desert south of Suez. According to a U.S. participant, the Egyptian government ministries that were to provide water, electrical power and railroad lines all failed to deliver on grounds that they did not have the money.

Mr. Dayan said that it was still unresolved how long Israel will stay in the Sinai oil fields — Israel wants to remain nine months, the treaty limit, while Egypt has said that the Israelis should be out in six months. But more to the point, he said, "The question is not only when we are to hand over the oil fields but also what happens to the oil. Can we be sure we will sell it in the same quantity as now from Egypt?"

Egypt has said that Israel would have the right to bid like any other customer for Sinai oil once Egypt resumes control there, but Mr. Dayan said, "We want to be sure we shall get the oil."

Uncertainty in Sinai

Mr. Dayan, however, was somewhat less expansive. Against the background of the cut-off of Iranian oil to Israel, the matter of the timing of an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai oil fields, which will revert to Egyptian control under the treaty, assumes even greater importance.

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Gunmen Wound

Ex-Bilbao Mayor

BILBAO, Spain, March 25 (UPI) — Gunmen suspected to be Basque separatists today wounded former Mayor Maria del Pilar Cereja as she left her home on the way to church.

She was shot in the shoulder, police said. According to reports, one or more gunmen opened fire as the 70-year-old woman got into her car to drive to mass.

## Major Shipments Getting to U.S.

## Colombia Crackdown Fails To Stymie Drug Smugglers

By Juan de Onis

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, (NYT) — The war between the armed forces and drug smugglers on the Atlantic coast of Colombia has produced huge seizures of marijuana and hundreds of arrests, but major shipments continue to move to the East Coast of the United States.

Since the armed forces began their campaign in October, 5,000 tons of marijuana have been seized, more than 750 persons, including 30 Americans, have been arrested, and 16 planes have been impounded, according to the officer in charge, Gen. Jose Maria Vilela.

"The mafiosi are backed up against the wall like cats, but they have claws," said Col. Rafael Padilla Vergara, the Ministry of Defense information chief.

In this port city, the underworld gossip is that the big operators, despite some losses, are still getting their shipments out.

A source familiar with the fortunes of one marijuana smuggler said that since early January one shipment had been seized at sea but that two had reached the Florida coast, with a profit for the Colombian and his U.S. partners of \$10 million. In New York and Miami, primary markets for Colombian marijuana, street prices were not significantly higher last week than they were early this year. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration sources said that the measures taken so far had not been effective in reducing supplies at the street level.

The campaign directed against the major marijuana smuggling region of Colombia, the wild Quindia peninsula east of here, at the base of the Santa Marta mountain range, was ordered by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala immediately after he took office in August as a sign of cooperation with the United States.

Diego Ascencio, the U.S. ambassador, said that about \$1.5 million in U.S. aid had gone toward the campaign, mainly for equipment. Colombia has spent \$3 million.

The campaign was scheduled for the marijuana harvesting period in this region, before the start of the heavy rains. The Santa Marta range is now under heavy clouds and the marijuana still in the fields will rot.

But the army forces at Riohacha and at an advance base at Buenavista near the mountains have not destroyed the crops in the field. The Colombian government has refused to spray the marijuana plantations, some of which are extensive irrigated terraces, because of the threat of affecting food crops.

There may therefore be large amounts of marijuana in warehouses awaiting a relaxation of the military controls. Mr. Ascencio has asked the United States to provide \$1.3 million more to keep the

campaign going for three or four months.

But influential voices are being raised in Colombia against the campaign. They say it hurts the peasants, who earn five times more from marijuana than from any other crop. It is estimated that 10,000 farmers grow marijuana and that the marketing provides a livelihood for 50,000 others, from packers and truckers to the armed guards who protect the shipments.

In a television debate last week, Ernesto Samper Pizano, president of the National Association of Financial Institutions, suggested that the legalization of marijuana cultivation and export would provide tax revenue, eliminate the gangsters who bribe judges and officials, or send gunmen to kill them, and reduce police expenses.

Mr. Ascencio replied that any country that legalized marijuana exports would "become a pirate nation outside of international society." President Turbay and other administration officials have said that legalization would be immoral, but the issue has entered the arena of public debate.

Army commanders are displeased with the drug enforcement task. "It is not something that we like because it exposes our officers and men to the danger of corruption," Col. Padilla said. "A lieutenant who seized two trucks with several tons of marijuana was offered a cash bribe of \$100,000 on the spot."

Transit Point

Colombia, in addition to providing more than half the marijuana entering eastern United States, is the transit point for most of the cocaine that moves from the producing countries south of here, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The drug traffic is known in local slang as *marimba*, and those who are in the business are *marimberos*.

The big drug operators are well known, but there have been no arrests or other measures taken against them.

In this city, where contraband is a way of life, with whisky, cigarettes, electronic gadgets and bolts of cloth on sale on the street, any official who interferes with corruption is exposed to gangland killing. Last week, Rodrigo Rodriguez Pacheco, the chief customs officer, was machine-gunned to death in front of his home.

The big dealers, who live in homes by the beach, include Ivan Lafaurie, who jumped bail in Florida on a cocaine possession charge with his brother, Paulo. As a result, they cannot enter the United States, but many other reputed *marimberos* have apartments in Florida and frequently travel on visas issued by the consulate here.

Vorster Accused of Lying About Role in Slush Fund

(Continued from Page 1) leading role in exposing the slush-fund scandal. In the face of stiff government pressures, the newspaper has frequently printed allegations on the affair without naming its sources.

The Sunday Express also reported that Mr. Ford had received a \$10,000 fee from the South African Foreign Trade Organization, a group that receives substantial government funding, for a speech at a business seminar in Houston last year in which he spoke against moves to limit or forbid U.S. investment in South Africa because of its racist policies. The newspaper quoted W.B. Holtes, head of the organization, as saying that he had paid the fee personally.

In 1976, then Prime Minister John Vorster and other leading officials supported Mr. Ford over Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter's campaign pledges to toughen the U.S. stand against South Africa's apartheid policy received wide publicity here, and South African leaders responded with biting criticism.

Denial by Ford Lawyer

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — Robert Visser, general counsel in former President Gerald Ford's 1976 campaign, called the report of \$3.9 million in South African contributions to that campaign preposterous.

Mr. Visser noted that it would have been illegal for the President's Ford Committee to take money, knowingly either from foreign nationals or from people who had been given the money by anyone else to contribute it to the campaign.

Pope Approves L. America Plan

VATICAN CITY, March 25 (AP) — Pope John Paul II has formally approved the Puebla document in which Latin American bishops chartered the course of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America, the Vatican radio said.

The radio said that the approval came in a letter that the pope addressed Friday to the chairman of the Latin American Episcopal Conference and to the bishops of that continent. He mentioned his trip to Mexico in January to attend the opening of the Conference of Latin American Bishops in Puebla, which prepared and approved the document.



## Special Counsel Title Is Unchanged

## Carter-Loans Prober Gets Added Power

By Wendell Rawls Jr.  
WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The full powers of a Watergate-style prosecutor have been given to Paul Curran, the Justice Department's special counsel, in the charter of his authority to investigate \$7 million in loans to President Carter's family peanut-warehouse business.

However, Attorney General Griffin Bell, who has been under criticism from Republicans wanting him to name a special prosecutor, left Mr. Curran's title unchanged Friday.

Mr. Bell said that the former U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York would have the same power as that accorded Watergate special prosecutors Leon Jaworski and Archibald Cox. However, he said that he thought the

title of prosecutor was not appropriate in this case because no evidence of a crime has been uncovered.

"What we need here is fact-finding," Mr. Bell said at a news conference at the Justice Department. "I don't know where all that money went, but I can't imagine anyone having any more power than Mr. Curran now has."

When he made the announcement Tuesday of Mr. Curran's appointment, the attorney general said that the special counsel would need approval from Philip Heymann, the head of the department's criminal division, before exercising such "prosecutive" decisions as seeking indictments of suspects or seeking immunity for witnesses.

Friday's charter "differs from the statement of the Justice Department last Tuesday," Mr. Bell said.



Huey Newton and wife Gwen after judge declared a mistrial.

## Murder Case Is a Mistrial For Black Panther Chief

OAKLAND, Calif., March 25 (NYT) — The murder trial of Huey Newton, president of the Black Panther Party, ended in mistrial here yesterday with the jury divided 10-2 for acquittal.

Mr. Newton complained to reporters that "I'm the victim of perjury by police agents and the press." His attorney, Michael Kennedy, had urged Judge Carl Anderson to dismiss one of the jurors who voted for conviction.

Mr. Kennedy's motion was made when it was disclosed by the jury's foreman, Janet Hurly, that when all jurors were dismissed as deliberations began one of them had passed a note to the jury whose contents were sought which said "hang him." Judge Anderson ruled that the incident did not justify dismissal.

Deputy District Attorney Tom Orloff said that a decision on re-prosecution rests with District Attorney Lowell Jensen of Alameda County. Mr. Jensen is not stranger to hung juries in Huey Newton murder trials. He prosecuted Mr. Newton twice with that result, the death of an Oakland policeman a decade ago and finally dismissed the charge. Mr. Orloff said that he hoped to prosecute the case again, because "I will have time to investigate the validity of the defense, which I did not have time to do during this trial."

**Fled in 1974**

The existence of the murder charge against Mr. Newton was a factor in the case that caused him to flee from this area through Mexico to Cuba in 1974.

Before the trial began, the prosecution announced that there were four witnesses who would identify Mr. Newton as the man who fired a pistol into the face of Kathleen Smith, a 17-year-old black prostitute, after an argument on an Oakland street corner on Aug. 6, 1974. The bullet penetrated her brain. She died three months later, never regaining consciousness.

The prosecution had learned by opening day that one of its "witnesses," a black prostitute who was serving a sentence for murder,

## As an Anti-inflation Step

## Carter Pledges to Name Price Violators

By Edward Walsh  
ELK CITY, Okla., March 25 (UPI) — President Carter accused a number of unnamed business firms last night of instituting "unjustified price increases" and warned that he will soon begin publicly condemning such firms by name when they do not comply with administration price guidelines.

Speaking at a "town meeting" here, the president said he is "deeply disturbed" by the continued steep rise in the nation's Consumer Price Index and promised to take "firm steps" in the next few days to deal with price increases that exceed government guidelines.

Mr. Carter said that most of the nation's largest corporations are cooperating with the voluntary anti-inflation program, but added: "Many medium- and large-sized businesses are not showing the same sort of commitment. We have identified several companies which appear to have broken the guidelines with unjustified price increases."

"I am very disappointed in the days ahead," he continued. "These companies will be given a chance to respond to our findings, but I will not hesitate to identify those irresponsible firms and individuals to the people of this nation."

**More Price Monitors**

The president said he is enlarging the administration staff that monitors price increases and has instructed the Council on Wage and Price Stability to require regular reports on price rises from firms in "problem industries." He said the administration will work with labor and consumer groups in establishing a "national price monitoring effort."

But beyond those measures, neither Mr. Carter nor White House aides traveling with him specified what "firm steps" the administration intends to take to deal with rising prices and the surge in corporate profits.

that over the last few years business profits have not been excessive.

● Pledged that as long as he is president "there will never be price controls on beef."

● Announced that next week he will submit legislation to revise the government regulatory system and require government agencies to conduct cost-benefit studies before imposing new regulations.

● Said the administration is trying to persuade Standard Oil of Ohio to reverse a recent decision and go ahead with construction of an oil pipeline from California to Texas.

While Mr. Carter's harshest criticism was directed at price increases, he also issued an appeal for wage restraint that appeared aimed directly at the Teamsters Union, whose current negotiations with the trucking industry are viewed as crucial to the success of the voluntary anti-inflation program.

Noting that a series of "crucial negotiations" are coming up, the president said: "It is vitally important that those responsible for these negotiations recognize their obligation to show moderation and concern for the economic well-being of all the people in this nation."

Describing himself as "deeply disturbed" by the February rise in the Consumer Price Index, Mr. Carter said the anti-inflation program will begin to show results in a few months.

## U.S. Court Refuses to End H-Bomb Article Secrecy

MILWAUKEE, March 25 (NYT) — A U.S. District Court judge has overruled The Progressive magazine's objections to the suppression of a number of affidavits and other documents that it had filed to support its contention that all the material in an article it intends to publish on the hydrogen bomb is in the public domain.

In a terse order issued after a two-hour closed hearing Friday on the secrecy question, Judge Robert Warren declared:

"The documents held in camera will remain in that status pending further order of the court."

On March 9, Judge Warren issued a temporary restraining order at the request of the Justice Department against publication of the article by The Progressive, a monthly magazine with a circulation of 40,000 that is published in Madison. He has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on a government motion for a preliminary injunction against publication.

that the writer did from similar public sources. It also argues that the information in the article is needed by the U.S. public to permit intelligent discussion of policy issues pertaining to the possible dangers to the environment of nuclear production and underground testing, health hazards to workers in nuclear plants and issues in the strategic arms talks.

**Accuracy Is Question**

In a statement put into the record Friday before the closed hearing, attorneys for the magazine insisted that "the full text of their affidavit should be a matter of public record" because it discusses only facts that are already in the public domain. They said that the affidavits and other exhibits filed, some of which were suppressed, "effectively refute" the government's contention that there is a "core of data" in the article that "has never been publicly disclosed in any fashion."

**U.S. Says Data Is Barred**

The government contends that the article by Howard Morland violates the "restricted data" sections of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

The Progressive's editors insist that Mr. Morland, in more than six months of research, obtained all the information in the article from published sources, interviews and authorized visits to nuclear installations.

The government says that Mr. Morland's article "goes far beyond any other publication in identifying the nature of the particular design used in thermonuclear weapons in the United States stockpile."

The magazine contends that anyone with a slight knowledge of physics could reach the conclusions

## U.S. Nuclear Unit Allows Uranium Export to India

By David Burnham  
WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has voted to approve the export of 16.8 metric tons of slightly enriched uranium to fuel the Tarapur Atomic Power Station located near Bombay, India.

The question of whether the United States would continue to supply India with fuel for its reactor has been an irritant in the relations between the two countries.

Last April, the commission, on a 10-2 vote, was unable to determine that a somewhat smaller shipment of uranium to India met the requirements of the Non-Proliferation Act and the matter was referred to President Carter. On April 27, Mr. Carter authorized the export.

Federal law requires that all recipients of U.S. fuel open all of their nuclear installations to international inspections by 1980.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai objected to this requirement on the ground that "it is against our national respect" and because he big powers have not yet agreed to reduce their own nuclear arsenals and to stop testing nuclear weapons.

**Supporting Opinion**

The commission's decision on Friday to approve the shipment of uranium to India was made on a 3-2 vote.

Joseph Hendrie, the chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, in an opinion supporting the approval of the export, said he had

## Space Shuttle Reaches Florida

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 25 (AP) — The U.S. space shuttle "Columbia" arrived at the Kennedy Space Center yesterday, completing its troubled two-week journey from California to Florida.

Shuttled to the top of a Boeing 747 jetliner, the craft completed the last leg of its journey only a few minutes behind schedule.

Among the 3,000 persons waiting for the shuttle's arrival were astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen, who are scheduled to ride the shuttle on its maiden flight in November.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials say they hope to launch the Columbia on a solo flight Nov. 9, but noted that because of a series of minor problems, the craft's maiden voyage might not take place until next year.

The problems include delays in replacing about 7,000 heat-resistant tiles on the aircraft. Once the problems are overcome, the shuttle is to take off from a rocket, carry astronauts and satellites into orbit, and then glide back to earth like an airplane for repeated flights.

## Fiat Agrees to Buy Back Rust-Defect Cars in U.S.

By Larry Kramer  
WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI) — For the first time in the history of the industry, a major automaker has agreed to buy back cars from consumers because of a manufacturing defect.

The decision was made in a little-noticed agreement between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Fiat Motors of North America Inc. — an agreement that also saw the government for the first time classify rust as a safety defect.

After feeding all of the complaints about excess automotive corrosion into a computer, officials were able to detect an abnormally large number of Fiats with body corrosion that could weaken critical areas and components of the vehicles.

"We became worried that critical operating components, like the brake or clutch pedal, could fall through the floorboards," an highway safety administration official said.

Under the agreement announced last week, Fiat must buy back the worst cars at a price determined according to a depreciation formula. If the owners of the cars repurchased by Fiat believe they are not receiving a fair price, they can petition the administration for a hearing on the matter.

Highway Traffic Safety Administrator Joan Claybrook called the Fiat agreement especially significant because of the buying-back provision. Historically, U.S. automakers have resisted government attempts to force them to take back defective cars.

The buy-back affects only cars purchased after Jan. 15, 1971, because of the eight-year statute of limitations of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

The problem of automobile rust and corrosion has been the subject of growing interest by the federal government and consumer groups, particularly since it was discovered

**18 Felled in Paris Metro**

PARIS, March 25 (UPI) — Eighteen persons were overcome today by fumes, three of them seriously, when fire started aboard a Paris subway train near the Reuilly-Diderot station, police said.

## Dutch Police Say 2 Guns Were Used in Assassinations

THE HAGUE, March 25 (AP) — Dutch police said yesterday that ballistics tests showed that British Ambassador Sir Richard Sykes and a Belgian banker, who were killed within hours of each other, were shot with different weapons.

Dutch police said bullets taken from the bodies of Mr. Sykes and his Dutch valet after the Thursday attack in The Hague did not match those that killed Belgian National Bank official Andre Michaux, who was killed outside his Brussels home nine hours later.

Mr. Sykes and his valet, Karel Straub, 30, were ambushed outside the ambassador's residence as Mr. Sykes was getting into his car. An anonymous telephone call asserted that gunmen of the Irish Republican Army were responsible and that more attacks were planned against British diplomats.

A Belgian press service reported that Brussels police have arrested a man in connection with the killing of Mr. Michaux. It said that the unidentified man was a member of a leftist organization and that although he did not take part in the killing, two machine guns were found in his home.

Dutch and Belgian police considered a possible link between the two slayings, which were carried out in similar ambush attacks by two gunmen.

## Hands up if you can guess where Korean are flying to next.



Korean Air Lines announce the opening of their passenger and cargo services direct to New York from Seoul three times a week.

New York: the latest addition to Korean Air Lines fast expanding international network.

Services that connect Europe, the Middle East,

the Far East and America.

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## By High-Ranking Laotian Official

## Vietnamese Role in Laos Is Implicitly Acknowledged

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT) — A high-ranking Laotian Foreign Ministry official has acknowledged implicitly that Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos and that they operated from Laotian territory during Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

Asked recently whether these allegations made outside of Laos are true, the official, Soubanh Sithirath, made no denial.

Instead, he declared: "Article Two of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos provides that the two countries support and help each other mutually and cooperate closely in the defense of both countries. That means that if it is necessary in the defense of our vital interests, each can certainly ask the other for its assistance."

On the subject of the invasion of Cambodia, Mr. Soubanh said: "It is our duty to support the Cambodian people in their just struggle. It was our duty to support them during their uprising against the Pol Pot regime."

Asked whether Laos had fulfilled this duty, Mr. Soubanh affirmed that it had.

## Unwarmed Presence

Vietnam and its supporters contend that its invasion and continuing occupation of Cambodia since the end of last year were in fact an uprising by the Cambodian people against the regime of Premier Pol Pot. Similarly, neither Vietnam nor Laos has publicly acknowledged the extensive presence of Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Diplomatic and government sources in this region estimate the number of Vietnamese troops at more than 30,000, of which a significant number are believed to have marched southward into Cambodia.

Mr. Soubanh is director of the foreign minister's office. Since his arrival in Vientiane in 1975, from the zone of Laos held by Communist forces before their total takeover of the country that year, he has been regarded as the most powerful formulator of foreign policy.

In an interview in his office, Mr. Soubanh declared that Laos had asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to take appropriate measures to obtain the withdrawal of Chinese troops that Laos charges have invaded its territory. But he said that Laos had made no move yet to request a meeting of the Security Council.

He charged that five Chinese re-

giments were in place astride the mountainous frontier, and that more than 50,000 troops were massed on the Chinese side prepared to attack Laos. He charged that Chinese troops had built 17 buildings on the Laotian side.

Furthermore, he said, about 2,000 "reactionaries" consisting of Pol Pot's troops, ethnic Chinese driven from Vietnam, Meo moun-

tain tribesmen from the army organized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and followers of Kong Le, a Laotian anti-government rebel officer of the early 1960s, had been assembled on the border by China.

Diplomats here and in Bangkok have reported that intelligence sources have been unable to detect unusual military activity on the

border. They point out that Chinese troops have always been there as road builders, at the request successively of non-Communist and Communist Laotian governments. Charges that China was committing aggression against Laos were voiced by the Soviet Union and Vietnam before the Laotian government echoed them.

Laos has sent no troops to con-

front the Chinese forces, Mr. Soubanh said, and was at present concentrating on political and diplomatic means to dislodge them. He said that a change in Chinese policy had become noticeable since the decline of the late Mao Tse-tung, but Laos was intent on preserving its friendship with the Chinese people.

## 'Our Own Positions'

Concerning the strain in Laotian-Chinese relations, Mr. Soubanh said: "The Chinese have a theory — the friend of my enemy is my enemy. Laos is a friend of the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

Replying to charges that Laos had fallen under the domination of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Mr. Soubanh replied heatedly: "We have not taken positions pro-Vietnam or pro-Soviet Union. We have taken our own positions."

Asked why Laos did not openly take stands against China until last year, during the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict, the official said that Laos had remained silent while the Pol Pot government seized islands in the Mekong River that belong to Laos, violated Laotian territory elsewhere, and closed the border between the two countries.

He said that Laos made no public statements against Cambodia and its Chinese ally because it wanted to preserve good relations between the peoples. "But when the Cambodian people rose, it was our duty to support the uprising," he said. And now Laos had reclaimed the territories earlier seized by Cambodia.

## Moscow Accuses Peking

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged today that China was stepping up "provocative actions" against Laos, and massing troops, tanks and artillery for an invasion.

"China's hostile actions against a small country are ominously similar to the situation on the Chinese-Vietnamese border before Peking launched a military intervention against socialist Vietnam," Pravda commented. Igor Lebedev said, "We accused Peking of staging 'military exercises' in districts adjoining Laos, and of bringing 'armed groups of saboteurs' into northern provinces of Laos."

"The Chinese aggressors must realize that the more crimes they commit, the severer the retribution will be," Pravda said.

It said that ethnic Chinese living in Laos were "increasingly involved" in activities directed against the Laotian government, and were being trained and armed by China so that they could help in the event of a Chinese attack.

## Soviet Cosmonauts

## Get Live TV Shows

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP) — For the first time, Soviet cosmonauts have received direct television transmissions from Earth. Tass said yesterday.

LT. Col. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Rymina, aboard the Salyut-6 space station, said the picture quality was good.

## General Increase Is Found In Air Links to U.S. Cities

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, March 25 (NYT) — The Civil Aeronautics Board, in its first major study of the airline industry since the deregulation bill was passed last year, has found that service to communities of all sizes has grown significantly.

Even service to small communities, a source of major concern in Congress and to leaders of small cities, has increased, according to a 117-page staff report released last week.

However, the number of weekly takeoffs from small-town airports increased by only 5.2 percent between February last year and last month, compared with an increase of 8.4 percent for cities of all sizes. The deregulation law, designed to foster competition by phasing out CAB control over routes and fares, became effective in October, but the study concentrated on the period before that, to avoid measuring fluctuations that were purely seasonal.

## 260 Cities Suffer

Despite the generally rosy picture in these earliest days of airline deregulation, there are many examples of cities that have lost some service, creating anger and frustration that has been expressed to the CAB in a series of public meetings that it has been conducting around the country.

The study lists 260 cities that lost some service since February last year. Most are small or medium-size communities.

More than 300 cities that gained service in the 12 months include Atlantic City, where a gambling casino opened and departures increased from 74 to 141 a week; New York City, with a 6.7 percent increase in weekly departures, from 6,906 to 7,369; and Grand Canyon, Ariz., with a 234 percent increase to 174 departures a week.

The report says that a general improvement of service to small communities is understated in the figures. While the number of departures from those communities showed a 5.2 percent increase, the increase in flights from small com-

## Guerrillas Claim Oil Depot Raid In Mozambique

LISBON, March 25 (UPI) — Anti-Communist Mozambican guerrillas claimed responsibility today for a 53-million-laboratory raid against a coastal oil depot, including storage tanks belonging to the Mobil Oil Co.

In a telephone interview with UPI, a spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance said that, after penetrating the strong security belt around the city of Beira's Munchava oil depot on Friday, guerrillas sabotaged and set the installations on fire.

He said that 18 government troops were killed in the attack and one of the guerrillas was wounded.

In Beira, Mozambican officials blamed the attack on forces linked to the Rhodesian regime and said that about \$3 million worth of oil stored in Mobil Oil Co. tanks and destined for neighboring Malawi, had been destroyed in the blaze.

## But Upholds Death Sentence

## Pakistan Court Urges Zia to Spare Bhutto

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 25 (AP) — The Pakistan Supreme Court unanimously upheld the death sentence yesterday against former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. But the court recommended clemency, thereby leaving him hope of escaping the gallows.

The ruling left his fate to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who toppled Mr. Bhutto in July, 1977.

Gen. Zia, who has refused clemency to almost 400 condemned murderers, had no public comment on the decision. He had said previously that he would support the Supreme Court's findings, but it was unclear what influence the clemency recommendation would have.

(An attorney for Mr. Bhutto filed a petition today that questions the legality of the appointment of a Supreme Court justice and asks for a stay of execution while the court

considers the petition, United Press International reported from Rawalpindi. The Supreme Court agreed to consider the matter.

(The petition was filed by Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Mr. Bhutto's friend and former finance and law minister, UPI said.)

Mr. Bhutto, 51, convicted of a murder conspiracy, has said that he will not ask for mercy because it would be an admission of guilt, and he has forbidden his family from doing so.

After the court recommended clemency yesterday, Mr. Bhutto's principal lawyer, Yahya Bakhtiar, concluded: "The death sentence is out. I feel relieved. But I am disappointed in the rest of the judgment. Mr. Bhutto should not be hanged after this."

Dozens of world leaders, including President Carter, President

Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and Pope John Paul II, have appealed to Gen. Zia to spare the life of Mr. Bhutto.

It was not known whether any formal application for executive clemency would be made, something any Pakistani citizen can do. They must be filed within seven days of official notification of a death warrant, which is expected in about a week.

In London, Mr. Bhutto's son, Shah Nawaz Bhutto, said that he will not request clemency "because my father himself has said he will not. I was told from Pakistan today when his lawyer told him about the court decision, my father again repeated that he will not ask Zia for mercy."

## Commutation Supported

In suggesting clemency, the judges said that they supported Mr. Bhutto's position that the sentence should be commuted to life imprisonment because Mr. Bhutto did not wield the murder weapon and was not at the scene of the crime.

The High Court in Lahore last year convicted Mr. Bhutto of ordering four of his security police to ambush a political rival, Ahmad Raza Kasuri, in 1974. Mr. Kasuri survived but his father was killed. The four agents also were convicted and condemned.

The Supreme Court split 4 to 3 in a decision Feb. 6 to confirm the Lahore sentence, but Mr. Bhutto petitioned the tribunal for a review of possible legal errors in its finding. Yesterday's ruling was a rejection of that petition.

## Week's Notification

It is expected that the Supreme Court would take a week to notify the Lahore court officially of its ruling. At that point, the Lahore court is expected to issue a black warrant, an order for execution.

The date of execution is not made public in advance, but Mr. Bhutto's family will be allowed a last visit.

"My father is very popular," Shah Nawaz Bhutto said. "If he is hanged and elections are held, the people will put their voting papers on my father's grave, rather than in the ballot boxes. If my father lives, he will sweep the polls. That is why Zia is scared and wants to eliminate him."

"Whatever happens, Zia will not survive. He has already put 50,000 people in jail. I am getting many messages of support from Pakistan. I know that army officers are resigning in disgust at what Zia is doing," he said.

## Soviet Advisers

Mr. Carter noted that Iran and Pakistan, Afghanistan's neighbors to the west and east, had issued similar denials of Soviet allegations about interference in the Afghan civil struggle. He said that, in addition to the intervention in Soviet part flights to Kabul, there was a large contingent of Soviet military and civilian advisers in Afghanistan. The military advisers alone number well over 1,000, he said.

Administration officials said that the Soviet allegations about U.S. involvement probably were designed to distract attention from the Soviet role as a protector of the government since it seized power last April.

Last Tuesday, Izvestia charged that "U.S. and British special services are taking an active part in training the insurgents and bands of terrorists" from groups of exiled "Afghan reactionaries." Pravda repeated the allegation on Wednesday.

Last month, the United States and the Soviet Union traded charges concerning the presence of Soviet advisers and diplomats in a Kabul hotel where U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs was killed on Feb. 14 after he had been seized by Muslim terrorists.

## Pakistan Protest to Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 25 (AP) — Pakistan's government has strongly protested to Afghanistan over the shelling of its territory, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Afghan military on March 13 had shelled a refugee camp 3,000 to 4,000 meters inside northern Pakistan. Afghan troops threw 60 shells near the refugee camp, but the camp was not hit, he said.

## Greeks Celebrate Independence

ATHENS, March 25 (AP) — Greece today celebrated the 158th anniversary of its independence from Ottoman Turkish rule with a military parade that displayed the first Greek-produced arms and the new women's corps.

President Constantine Tsatsos and thousands of Athenians watched as the nation's latest military purchases and productions were exhibited. Troops marched by, including the first 220 women enlisted in the military corps, and jet fighters flew overhead.



Rightist demonstrators march through Braga, Portugal, urging the country to back the government of Premier Carlos Mota Pinto. The banner says, "For the nation, against treason."

## 4 Hurt in Clash During Demonstration in Portugal

BRAGA, Portugal, March 25 (AP) — Four persons were hospitalized yesterday after a pro-government demonstration here became violent, police reported.

The outbreak occurred when counterdemonstrators confronted the nearly 2,000 marchers on the main avenue of this conservative city after a rally supporting the nonparty government of Premier Carlos Mota Pinto.

Witnesses reported a short se-

ries of explosions and gunshots as the group moved out of the Square of the Republic, shouting, "The country is in grave danger" and "There is no longer enough bread for the Portuguese people."

Police said that a local journalist was shot in the leg and that another person was seriously injured. They said that two others were injured but gave no details. Property damage was re-

ported as slight, with doors and windows broken by what appeared to be homemade bombs.

The demonstration, called by city residents and businessmen, occurred two days after the nation's pro-Soviet Communists, with the backing of leftist independents, defeated the government's proposed annual budget at the National Assembly in Lisbon.

## News Analysis

## Violence Underlines Job March in Paris

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, March 25 (IHT) — The rioting and vandalism in Paris at the end of a union-organized steelworkers' demonstration on Friday marked the worst outbreak to date of a new-style French violence practiced by the so-called "autonomous."

The most accurate translation probably is "trashers." Many French observers see them as a social problem rather than a political development, although they bear some resemblance to Italian practitioners of street violence.

Estimated to number up to several thousand, they tend to appear at political demonstrations to engage the police in street battles and to smash and loot shops.

## No Political Support

In contrast to the Paris student riots of 1968, they appear to have no political following. If all the 48 trashers who were arraigned today in connection with Friday's violence are convicted, it is unlikely that there will be a political or popular outcry in their defense.

Their rampage on Friday was typical. As trade union marshals ordered steelworkers, who were protesting rising unemployment, back to special trains which had brought them to Paris, several hundred trashers swung into action. Swathed in checkered Arab scarves for protection against tear gas, they used slingshots firing steel nuts and bolts to harass police and smash store windows. Overturning several cars and setting fire to makeshift barricades with Molotov cocktails, they battled police for more than a mile through Paris, damaging 54 shops.

Far removed from the political activists who had hoped to trigger a French revolution in 1968, the trashers are more from the world of Stanley Kubrick's film "Clockwork Orange," according to French leftists who know them.

"They are the orphans of May, 1968," a French leftist said. "The first trashers were teen-agers who joined the extreme leftist groups when the political fervor was already dying in the early 1970s." There was brief contact between the trashers' original political core and some Italian anarchist groups, but the trashers' ranks are now a cross-section of young people, including at least some groups who use the rioting as cover for theft from luxury shops, these sources said.

## Broad Cross-Section

The trashers who assemble these days for a street fight are drawn from all social classes. Some are squatters living in houses slated for demolition. But the group arrested Friday included 21 students, 4 workers, 14 unemployed and 2 minors, police said.

The growth in numbers and power is the disquieting aspect of the trashers. They first appeared in 1970 when they raided Fauchon, a Paris luxury food shop. In 1975, they invaded the Avenue des Champs-Elysees during a demonstration against the last executions in Spain by the Franco regime. The May Day parade last year brought them out. In January, they gathered in force to ransack the shopping area near the Gare St. Lazare and several policemen were injured before they dispersed.

When French courts sentenced several of the January trashers to four years' imprisonment (reduced on appeal to two years), trashers attacked the home of a Paris magistrate. Police said that a trasher arrested Friday was carrying a list of magistrates and their home addresses and photographs of some of them.

This new breed of violence has contributed to growing French concern over personal safety and the protection of property.

French leftists dislike the

## U.S. Would Reduce Rules To Spur Railroad Profits

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON, March 25 — The Carter administration has revealed its plan to try to help save the financially troubled railroads by reducing U.S. regulations over them.

The plan, which is expected to be sent to Congress soon, would grant the nation's \$20 billion-a-year rail freight industry increased leeway to change rates, consolidate routes and abandon unprofitable tracks.

Stuart Eizenstat, the president's chief domestic adviser, said at a White House briefing Friday that, without such changes, the country would face a "catastrophic series of railroad bankruptcies, sharply declining service, and massive, increased federal expenditures."

"Regulations have become an absolute nightmare for the railroads, making it impossible for the industry in the long run to remain viable," Mr. Eizenstat said.

He said that the plan provides the only alternative to "enormous increases" in U.S. spending to keep the railroads running.

The railroad system, largely developed in the 19th century, has in recent decades lost more and more freight shipments to the less-regulated trucking and barge industries.

## Japan Population At 115.1 Million

TOKYO, March 25 (AP) — Japan's population has grown by 1 million in one year to 115.1 million, with women outnumbering men by 1.7 million, the statistics bureau of the premier's office reported yesterday.

The bureau said that the annual growth rate of 0.89 percent was the lowest in 18 years except for 0.77 percent in 1966 when the birth rate plunged under the influence of the traditional superstition that women born in that year — of the fiery horse — may kill their husbands.

Japan is the sixth largest nation after China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States and Indonesia, comprising 2.8 percent of the world's population.

— Los Angeles Times

## DEATH NOTICE

## W. THAD LOVETT DIED MARCH 21, 1979.

FRIENDS ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND FUNERAL SERVICES WHICH WILL BE HELD AT: CIMETIERE MONTPARNASSE, on Wednesday March 28, 1979.

Meeting at the main entrance, boulevard Edgar Quinet at 11:00 a.m.

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Obituaries

Actor Ben Lyon, 78, Starred in 'Hell's Angels'

HOLLYWOOD, March 25 — Ben Lyon, 78, a U.S. Air Force figure on and off the screen and a star whose career spanned silent movies to early television, died Thursday after he collapsed while performing aboard the Queen Elizabeth II as it cruised from Honolulu to Long Beach, Calif.

A star of the epic aviation movie "Hell's Angels" in 1930, Mr. Lyon was a U.S. Air Force hero to thousands of Britons during World War II. During the Battle of Britain in the early 1940s, Mr. Lyon, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, broadcast a popular radio program during London air raids.

For his morale-boosting war work, Queen Elizabeth II in 1977 awarded him the Officer of the British Empire award—the highest decoration given to non-British subjects.

BBC Radio Show

Mr. Lyon was considered one of the most handsome actors of the 1920s, and news accounts breathlessly told of his romance with famed Ziegfeld Follies star Marilyn Miller. It was not Miss Miller he married, however, but movie actress Bebe Daniels.

Their marriage, often billed as the happiest in the motion picture industry, lasted from 1930 until Miss Daniels' death in 1971. The couple spent most of their married life in England, where they had a BBC radio show, "Life with the Lyons."

He starred in "The Air Legion" in 1938; "Alias French Guitie" in 1930; "Hat Check Girl" in 1932; "I Cover the Waterfront" in 1933; and "Dancing Feet" in 1936.

After his return from England, Mr. Lyon was a casting director for 20th Century Fox and in that position suggested that a budding starlet named Norma Jean Baker change her name to Marilyn Monroe.

— Los Angeles Times

Walter Legge

ST. JEAN-CAP-FERRAT, France, March 25 (AP) — Walter Legge, 72, founder of the Philharmonia Orchestra of London and an important figure in the world of classical recording, died here Thursday at his villa.

Mr. Legge's reign as artistic director of Columbia Records and later of EMI heralded a golden era for classical recording. He created the Philharmonia Orchestra in 1945, inviting such eminent conductors as Otto Klemperer, Herbert von Karajan, Claudio Abbado and Carlo Maria Giulini to perform. Many of their recordings from the 1950s remain bestsellers today, including Mr. Klemperer's set of the Beethoven symphonies.

Yvonne Mitchell

LONDON, March 25 (AP) — English actress and writer Yvonne Mitchell, 53, died of cancer at her home here yesterday.

Miss Mitchell's death came only a few weeks after the sudden collapse and death of her husband, writer Derek Monsey, 56.

Miss Mitchell first appeared on the stage in 1939 portraying the child Estella, in Dickens' "Great Expectations," and she went on to become one of England's leading



Ben Lyon

stage and screen actresses. Her performance as Cordelia in Shakespeare's "King Lear" at Stratford-on-Avon in 1953 was hailed as her finest achievement.

She won the British Film Academy Award in 1954 for her role in the movie "The Divided Heart." Other films she appeared in were "Queen of Spades," "Woman in a Dressing-Gown" for which she won the Berlin Festival Award, and "Tiger Bay."

Philip Bourneuf

HOLLYWOOD, March 25 (AP) — Philip Bourneuf, 70, who debuted on Broadway with Henry Fonda and starred on stage with Helen Hayes and with Ingrid Bergman in the movie version of "Joan of Arc," died Thursday.

Mr. Bourneuf had appeared in such films as "Adventures of a Young Man," "The Molly Maguires," "The Arrangement" and "Pete and Tillie."

He won a New York drama critics' special citation for his work with the American Repertory Theatre in 1946.

Despite Repeal of Arbitrary Arrest Powers

El Salvador Repression Said to Continue

By Alan Riding

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — In apparent response to mounting domestic and foreign criticism, El Salvador's army-backed government has rescinded its powers of arbitrary arrest. Yet repression and leftist violence continue to convulse this deeply divided Central American republic.

Repeal of the 15-month-old Public Order Law, which gave the government sweeping powers, was one of the demands of the leftist kidnappers of three foreign businessmen and a Salvadoran millionaire, who also was the honorary Israeli consul here, whose body was found Thursday after an anonymous phone call.

President Carlos Romero said that the law was repealed because it was "ineffective in combating subversion and terrorism," and not because of pressure from the Carter administration or the guerrillas. A guerrilla group called the Armed Forces of National Resistance continues to hold the hostages.

The government called the repeal an act of conciliation, but that move and the release of 75 political prisoners have failed to break the cycle of violence that has mounted in intensity in the last two years. Since the law was repealed on Feb. 27, security forces have continued to persecute striking trade unionists and opposition peasant groups. At least 20 persons have been killed.

Cathedral Occupied

Leftist guerrillas have set off several bombs and killed two policemen. A three-week strike in a beer-bottling plant in San Salvador has resulted in clashes with the police and the occupation of the city's cathedral by leftist sympathizers of the strikers.

A foreign diplomat said: "I get more pessimistic the longer I stay here. The terrorists are growing more confident, the country becomes more anti-government every day, the regime is politically hopeless, responding with repression to everything. Foreign businessmen are fleeing the country, the economy is beginning to suffer. Where do we go from here?"

The almost unanimous view of Salvadoran and foreign analysts is that the political situation will continue to disintegrate into greater violence as more of the opposition decides that sweeping social and political change is necessary and possible.

More than in most Latin American countries, wealth and land ownership are concentrated in a few hands, while unemployment, illiteracy and malnutrition remain widespread. Since 1932, when 20,000 persons died during the crushing of a peasant uprising, the country has been ruled without interruption by generals.

Extreme Positions

In the 1977 election, when the army used fraud to assure Gen. Romero's victory, political opinion split into increasingly extreme positions. Demonstrators occupied the city's main plaza to accuse the government of rigging the election. The army drove them out, and about 30 persons were killed. Since then violence on both sides has risen sharply.

In May the president of a Japanese textile subsidiary, Fujio Matsumoto, was kidnapped and killed when the government rejected ransom demands. In September, a Swedish businessman was abducted, but he was released after payment of a \$1 million ransom.

A Duichman, Fritz Schuitema, was held for five weeks before his company paid a ransom of more than \$10 million to the Armed Forces of National Resistance in December. The same group still holds two British bankers and a Japanese executive.

Rightists accuse the government of being soft on terrorism. But repression has been fierce enough to provoke protests by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists and the Carter administration.

U.S. Aid Cut

In a human rights report to Congress last month, the State Department said that allegations of torture and "disappearances" against the Salvadoran authorities were credible. The government's decision to repeal the Public Order Law followed considerable pressure from Washington, including the cancellation of military and other aid.

A recent case that has shocked Salvadorans involved Jaime Baires, a 39-year-old political scientist who was arrested by the army on Feb. 23, then detained by the National Guard. Two days later he was admitted to a hospital with severe burns, and he died on March 4.

National Guard officers said that Mr. Baires tried to commit suicide by setting his bed on fire. Before dying, however, he told his father that the guardsmen tortured him with a blowtorch.

A spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party says that the repeal was "only done to improve the government's image abroad, because at all levels there's no freedom of political association, press freedom is a myth, the judicial system is not independent, and so on."

Soviet Adventist Leader Sentenced to Hard Labor

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP) — A Soviet court has sentenced the 63-year-old leader of the Soviet Adventist Church to five years of hard labor on charges of anti-Soviet slander and infringing on citizens' rights, dissident sources said yesterday.

Four other members of the church were convicted Friday in Tashkent, the sources said.

Vladimir Sholkov, who has led the Seventh Day Adventists in the Soviet Union for 30 years, was ordered to serve five years in a labor camp on strict regime. The sentence also called on authorities to seize his personal property.

The five were accused of spreading "deliberate lies" to discredit the Soviet state and offend citizens' rights and duties under the guise of pursuing religious activities.

Mr. Sholkov's relatives said that, during the trial, the Adventist leader told the court that all he had done was to document cases of discrimination against religious believers by Soviet authorities. At the time of his arrest last March, Mr. Sholkov had spent 23 years in Soviet prisons, labor camps and internal exile.

Other Members

Ilya Lepshin received the same sentence as Mr. Sholkov, sources said. Varnold Spalin reportedly was ordered to spend five years in a labor camp on general regime, and Sofia Furlet received three years of hard labor on general regime. Sergei Maslov received a suspended sentence.

New Army Chief Named in Yemen In Reshuffling

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 25 (AP) — Yemen's President Ali Abdullah Salih, who only last week reshuffled his Cabinet, has appointed a new armed forces chief of staff, the Iraq News Agency reported today.

The agency said that Lt. Col. Abdulaziz Barti, the former interior minister, has been named chief of staff, replacing Lt. Col. Ali Saleh al-Shaibah, who takes over the new post of adviser to the commander of Yemeni forces.

The change comes three days before a scheduled reconciliation summit in Kuwait between the residents of pro-Western Yemen and Marxist Southern Yemen. The two feuding neighbors are observing an Arab League-sponsored cease-fire after a short border war. In Kuwait, that country's minister of state, Abdul Aziz Hussein, affirmed the summit would be held despite a Baghdad conference of foreign and finance ministers plying Tuesday to consider sanctions against Egypt for agreeing to bilateral peace with Israel.

U.S. College Sells Bank Stocks Under Anti-South Africa Policy

NEW YORK, March 25 (NYT) — Columbia University has announced that it sold \$2.7 million in stock that it held in three bank corporations, two in Detroit and one in Seattle, because of the corporations' policies relating to loans to the South African government.

The university's president, Dr. William McGill, said Friday that "it is possible" that the university will liquidate its stock in other banks or corporations.

Columbia joins at least 10 colleges and universities that have divested either some or all their holdings in concerns that do business in South Africa in an attempt to help end South Africa's system of apartheid. The University of Wisconsin has liquidated more than \$10 million in holdings.

Like some of the other institutions, Columbia acted after anti-apartheid protests and demands by students. But the university's action fell short of what many of the student activists had sought: the sale of all its holdings in companies that have dealings in South Africa.

The stocks represented about 1 percent of Columbia's investments, exclusive of its extensive real-estate holdings, and about 15 percent of its holdings in financial institutions. As of last April, 44 of the companies whose securities were held by Columbia reportedly had assets in South Africa. These holdings represented about 35 percent of Columbia's investment portfolio. The number of companies may be higher now.

The university liquidated its stock in the three bank corporations pursuant to a policy announced last June by Columbia's trustees. The three bank corporations are the Detroit Bank Corp., Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and the Rainier Bancorporation of Seattle.

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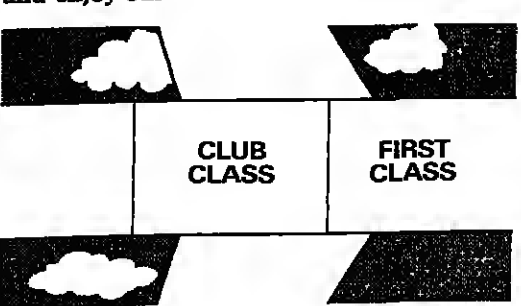
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## Public Bombs, Secret Minds

When the Carter administration first went to court two weeks ago to censor an article in *The Progressive*, it led the world to believe that it was rushing to recapture its most precious secret, the instructions for building a hydrogen bomb. A district judge felt obliged to restrain the magazine temporarily, to let the government meet its "heavy burden" of proving that such unprecedented suppression was justified by a grave, certain and irreparable hazard to the nation. The arguments on both sides have now been filed and the administration's case turns out to be lame in both logic and law. The shouts of alarm are more harmful than the danger they describe.

The government is doing its best to intimidate the Milwaukee judge and to incite the public against the magazine. The secretaries of State, Defense and Energy and assorted experts in diplomacy and top-secret weaponry are testifying in public and secret affidavits, contending that the article discloses the concepts used to produce the U.S. stockpile of weapons. While the magazine's defense team must examine the secret testimony under government guard and may summon only those experts that the government approves, the administration's witnesses cloud the air with technical jargon and dark forebodings about the fate of all mankind. Let the article be published, they say, and hydrogen bombs will proliferate the world over and destroy the "monopoly" that so far extends — merely — to the U.S., Soviet, British, French and Chinese governments.

The case against *The Progressive*, however, turns out to be a case against the national interest — against free speech and free inquiry. The government has yet to cite any breach of security, loss of classified documents or invasion of its secret facilities. Moreover, the harm that it predicts from publication of the article appears to be only hypothetical, vague and indirect — a possibility of damage to a policy of secrecy that already seems defenseless against the investigations of any modestly trained, indeed self-trained student of the weapons program.

The biggest danger that Defense Secretary Brown, a physicist, foresees from publication of the article is that anyone already able to produce an atomic explosive would gain assistance and time "in determining the appropriate direction to pursue" to develop a hydrogen explosive. Brown does not say how anyone so endowed and determined could possibly be prevented from acquiring the same information even faster than The

Progressive's author, Howard Morland, an amateur in these matters who says he relied on public materials and authorized conversation, supplemented by his own deductions and speculations.

So District Judge Robert Warren, who wanted time to think "before I'd give the hydrogen bomb to Idi Amin," can feel reassured. The Ugandan dictator does not own the requisite atomic bomb; if he did, and for some unimaginable reason needed a hydrogen bomb, too, he would presumably find it easy to recruit his own Howard Morland. On the available evidence, the government has failed to prove a sure, grave, direct, immediate and irreparable harm to the nation — the only conceivable justification for censorship.

Yet the administration asks for more than suppression of this article. It asks that all thought and discussion bearing on atomic weapons be forever in its control, whether or not the information emanates from government files and laboratories. Such thought and discussion, it contends, even if created from public knowledge, is "born classified" and should remain classified until government decides otherwise.

By this sweeping doctrine, the government also suppressed parts of Morland's account to the court of where and how he gathered every significant statement and drawing in his article. We suppose that if he were now offered a fellowship to pursue his open inquiry in Canada or Uganda, he himself would have to be pronounced as "born classified" and forbidden to use his reasoning powers. That the government thinks all such thought and creative work will be conveniently "born" within the jurisdiction of the United States and that it can find and suppress every such talent is patently absurd. Scientific invention is a synthesis of known information; the exclusive possession of nuclear-weapon technology cannot be decreed by law as exclusive for all time.

According to Morland, *The Progressive* set out not to betray any secrets (it opposes the spread of nuclear weapons) but to prove that once-significant secrets no longer exist — and that government controls aim to monopolize only policy judgments. That is a valid journalistic exercise. The article may be an embarrassment and inconvenience; it may even be harmful to policy. But those are not judgments that government may impose on editors. They plainly do not justify suspending the First Amendment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Uninteresting Questions

Black holes at one extreme and silicon chips at the other are making the world a distracting place for those who only wish to browse through the daily papers, contemplate a general election or the state of the Middle East and listen occasionally to a Beeethoven piano sonata.

But no one can pretend to have a grip on reality without reading the scientific press, which is a humbling experience. This week's *New Scientist*, for example, has another long piece about computers in which every word is intelligible but which, in sum, must leave the lay reader aghast at his failure to understand not the frontiers but even the foreground of science.

Yet there are crumbs of comfort even in this desperate situation. One is the ultimate weakness of the computer and indeed of the whole silicon-chip revolution. For the only things silicon chips can do is to answer yes or no to a question. Their power lies in the speed with which they can answer yes or no to many millions of questions, thus eliminating all the wrong answers and producing the right one.

But as anyone who has tried to write for these columns, and many who have tried to read them, will appreciate, questions which can be answered yes or no are uninteresting questions. Events in themselves are tedious to a degree: Their only interest lies in their implications, and implications are among the many things that silicon chips are unable to explore.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

### Moscow Olympics

It has been announced in Moscow radio that, thanks to another breakthrough of Marxist-Leninist technology, the Moscow Olympics in July next year are certain to be held in Soviet sunshine. The squadron of aircraft specially equipped to disperse rain clouds will be on constant alert to intercept any clouds threatening the Olympic Stadium with unseasonable, un-Soviet rain. If that isn't progress, what is? Any deviationist, low-pressure system that dares approach the

heart of the Russian Motherland in the dry season will now be quickly corrected by seeding it with Leninist pamphlets. A cloud that does not see the error of its way will be sent to Siberia — under tow if necessary. . . . By a happy stroke of inspiration, the Olympic Village has been designed to go on being useful. The Olympic Gulag, as it is to be called, is designed to make everybody feel secure. There are no dangerous open windows, no inside handles, one-way glass in the doors of the cells — correction, rooms — and lights out will be at 10:30, except on nights of interrogation for non-Soviet teams.

— From the *Daily Mail* (London).

### Britain: Indian Rope Trick

Financial markets have in recent weeks been giving what disturbingly looks like a demonstration of the Indian rope trick. Aided by little more than an accumulation of institutional cash, the smell of an election, and a high spot price for oil, the markets and sterling have risen in dizzying fashion. To some extent this can be seen as a recovery from the exaggerated gloom of the winter.

However, there is now more relief in the air. This is a bull market which is trying to tell us something; the question is whether its message is nonsense.

The rise in oil prices, while it hurts the British economy much less than the balance of competing countries, does little or nothing to relieve cost pressures. So far as the strength of sterling is due to oil, it intensifies cost pressures and so speeds up the process by which oil is substituted for net industrial exports.

Relative peace at home on the wage front has been bought at an excessive and unknown cost. . . . Against this rate of inflation may now fall below the forecast. . . . Real incomes and consumption will thus be higher and, thanks to a sharp improvement in the terms of trade the balance of payments, need not suffer unduly from a fall in the real growth of exports. . . . In short, we are at one of those unstable points where the ball could roll either way.

— From the *Financial Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 26, 1904

NEW YORK — The Omaha Bee commented in an editorial: "At the present time the Democratic Party has no specific line of policy, except opposition to whatever is Republican, and it has no candidate for the presidency upon whom it is united. With hardly an exception, there has never been a time in the history of the democracy when that party was more completely at sea in respect both in principles and a candidate than it is at present. Placid spirits point to history and say that the situation may change, but that strikes some as feeble consolation."

### Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1929

NEW YORK — Soviet Russia has been given judicial recognition in the federal courts of the United States. Judge Goddard of the District of New York pointed out "that there is an existing government in Russia, a sovereign within its own territories that cannot be and is not entirely ignored by the United States, although the United States has not granted diplomatic recognition." The comment came in a ruling turning down a request by the Bank of France to seize \$5 million worth of gold shipped to the United States by the Soviets some time ago.



## The Forgotten Peacemakers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — With the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, maybe, a few words should be said for the large cast of characters that made possible this historic but still unfinished chapter in the history of the Middle East.

In the time of personal journalism, the eye of the television camera and the newspaper headline are now focused on Carter, Begin and Sadat, signing documents on the front lawn of the White House, but there have been some other players on the stage and in the wings.

This ceremony of reconciliation at the White House could not have taken place without the cooperation of the opposition parties. In Washington, it was not a partisan but a national issue. There was no difference between Secretary of State Vance and former Secretary of State Kissinger, for example, about the objective of the negotiations.

### Under Pressure

Kissinger, who established a trusting relationship with both Sadat and Begin, was under pressure from influential members of the Republican Party, now going into a presidential election, to attack Carter's conduct of foreign policy. And while Kissinger has his own doubts about Carter's tactics, strategy, and moral assumptions, he refused to play the political game, and took an amiable and light-hearted attitude toward the president in his speech to the Gridiron Club in Washington last week.

A few weeks ago, it seemed that the Republican candidates for the presidency in 1980 were determined to make foreign policy the main issue of that campaign — to attack Carter for a lack of leadership, for failing to deal with the crisis in Iran, and failing to reconcile

the differences between Begin and Sadat in the Middle East. At that point, the whole idea of a bipartisan or nonpartisan American foreign policy seemed to be in danger.

Things are different now, not much but some, and mainly because of many of the minor players in this drama. Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut and Sen. Jack Javits of New York, who have never been accused of being anti-Israeli, and who have the respect of their colleagues in the Senate, argued for compromise in the Middle East.

They had the support of the Republican leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, also Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois — all of them candidates for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980. We haven't heard yet from Ronald Reagan of California or John Connally of Texas, but the trend for the moment in both parties, and even among most candidates, is to support the peace treaty in the Middle East.

### Voted for Compromise

The Labor Party opposition to Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem has also put the interests of the Israeli nation and peace in the Middle East ahead of partisan considerations. They have their violent opponents, but like the late Golda Meir, they have hoped and voted in the end for compromise.

There have been other permanent actors in this drama — Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, who has held to his belief that a compromise with the Palestinians was possible; Secretary of State Vance, who with his endless patience and religious convictions, won the confidence of Carter, Begin and Sadat. And also there was

the important figure of Zbigniew Brzezinski, who argued that the Middle East crisis had to be brought to a point of decision, no matter what the dangers.

In addition, there were the professional diplomats during this long negotiating struggle who did the hard dog-work over the long years of the Middle East peace negotiations. For example, Ambassador Atherton and the other U.S. Foreign Service officers who supported Kissinger and Vance on their shuttle adventures around the Middle East. The thoughtful and faithful but objective Israeli diplomats like Hanan Baran also made a fundamental contribution and saw the problem of the Pan-Islam revolution before anybody else in Washington understood its significance.

### Signing Dramatized

An attempt is now being made here in Washington to dramatize the historical significance of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. After the spectacular in the White House, there may be other signing ceremonies in Jerusalem and Cairo.

Many important issues remain to be settled, and no doubt there will be demonstrations of opposition, but the main thing is that Carter, Sadat and Begin have come together under difficult circumstances to a limited compromise after 30 years of war.

They will make their speeches and are entitled to their eulogies. Begin and Sadat have already won the Nobel Peace Prize for their exertions, and President Carter may very well win it next year and run for re-election with this new honor.

But meanwhile, something has to be said for their loyal and usually anonymous assistants, and even for their political opponents, who made it all possible.

## A Cheer for 'Jimmy's Show'

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — "It's Jimmy's show," Anwar Sadat said of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in Washington today. Rightly so.

For what the treaty chiefly signifies is a changing American mood. Though only tentatively so far, the United States is moving to add to the great commitments toward Europe and Japan a new commitment to the security of the Middle East.

### Full Recognition

The text of the treaty, to be sure, stipulates mainly for performance of one kind or another by Israel and Egypt. The Israelis agree to withdraw from the whole of the Sinai Peninsula — including air bases, a naval base, oil fields, a couple of major towns and one important chain of settlements. The first stage of the withdrawal will be completed by the end of this year, the full withdrawal by April 26, 1982.

Egypt commits itself to accord Israel full recognition as a sovereign state, including diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level by the end of January, 1980. Both countries undertake to achieve what the treaty calls "autonomy for Palestinians" living on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip by 1985.

Inextricably mixed up with the Israeli and Egyptian pledges, however, are U.S. undertakings. Washington has bound itself to pay much of the cost for the removal of the Israeli armed forces from bases in the Sinai to new positions in the Negev Desert.

President Carter has also agreed

at his most recent meeting with Mr. Sadat in Cairo — that the United States would use all its influence to make Israel afford the Palestinians a genuine free choice as to their future status, including status as an independent Palestinian state. The president has also undertaken to keep aid flowing from Saudi Arabia and the oil sheikdoms of the Gulf to that basket case, the Egyptian economy. To that end he is introducing U.S. forces into the Arabian Peninsula in ways designed to reassure the conservative monarchies of the area.

### Momentum for Peace

Big gains could flow from these commitments. Even a half-success — that is, a settlement between Israel and Egypt and enough progress toward autonomy in the Gaza Strip to show that Cairo was not letting down the other Arabs entirely — would importantly reduce the risk of war in the Middle East. If big momentum for a status acceptable to the Palestinians were generated, the Jordanians and eventually the Syrians might join in a comprehensive settlement. That would completely defuse what has been a major source of international political and economic danger.

By any reckoning, however, the risks of failure outweigh the chances for a happy ending. The Israelis are obsessed by the prospect of an independent Palestinian state and might easily sabotage progress toward that goal. The Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip have followed the lead of their semi-government in exile — the Palestine Liberation Organization — in denouncing the treaty as a cover for Israeli domination, and in boycotting any moves toward "autonomy."

— in denouncing the treaty as a cover for Israeli domination, and in boycotting any moves toward "autonomy."

### End of the Retreat

The PLO stand on the treaty has been backed by Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the oil sheikdoms, and most of the rest of the Arab world. The Saudis and the sheikhs could easily move further away from the United States — the more so as the Iraqis and Syrians are outbidding the U.S. offer of protection by using their influence with other radical states to call off the dogs that constitute the original threat to the security of the monarchies.

So the president's effort could easily flop, leaving egg splattered all over the American face. But it is not as though a more promising avenue to settlement in the Middle East were open. Moreover, whatever happens in the Middle East, the treaty attests a sea change of tremendous importance in the United States. The long-drawn-out U.S. retreat in world affairs — the impulse to crawl back into the shell which had been working fitfully since about 1968 — seems to have reached its term. The United States seems to be re-entering world politics in a big way.

If that is true, if the treaty is not just another false start by the Carter administration, then all the hoopla is justified. Indeed, those of us who believe that U.S. power has been benign, that it has in fact sustained world security and world prosperity through most of the postwar era, have special cause to cheer for "Jimmy's show."

## View From the Elysee

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — It is just a year since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing acquired, suddenly, new prominence and authority among European political leaders.

When France's leftist coalition was unexpectedly defeated in elections last March, the French leader was transformed from a lame-duck president into a leader with a hold on power likely to last a decade — an outlook unmatched in Europe even by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

In the first year of this new mandate, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has moved more boldly than in any previous year since he won office in 1974, ending a long Gaullist succession in France.

He has made his mark primarily in foreign policy. Changes have been slower in the French economy and domestic political scene, but the French leader, bolstered by foreign-policy successes, has time on his side, his aides say. French foreign policy, eschewing strident Gaullist rhetoric about French grandeur, now is directed largely to meet what Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sees as France's emerging economic needs.

### Critical of U.S.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has pursued more assertive foreign policies partly in reaction to what he sees as a dismal "abdication of power" by the U.S. leadership.

He has told recent visitors that the Carter administration mismanages relations with the Soviet Union by initially confusing Moscow with an ill-conceived SALT proposal, then angering them by making the Soviet Union the main target of the U.S. campaign on human rights. Capping it, President Carter was duped by Peking into allowing the impression to be created that a new Chinese-U.S. axis against the Soviet Union has been established. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told his guests.

Even Mr. Carter's success in obtaining an Egyptian-Israeli treaty is viewed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as a misguided effort, motivated primarily by the Carter administration's need for a foreign-policy success rather than by an accurate analysis of Middle East politics, aides say. The French leader refused Mr. Carter's request for help in persuading Egyptian President Sadat to make a bilateral peace with Israel.

### Disappointment

The lack of U.S. leadership alarms the French president since France ultimately relies on U.S. power as a barrier against Soviet influence in Europe, as a defense of Western interests in the Middle East and Africa. "Can the United States still be counted on?" French commentators ask.

Diplomats say that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's disappointment with the United States is especially acute because he has sought closer cooperation with Washington than his predecessors.

Ironically, with France better disposed diplomatically toward the United States than at any time for 20 years, the Carter administration has repeatedly caused consternation in the French leadership by failing to pursue a strong policy defending collective Western interests — or at least to follow a consistent policy allowing other governments to cooperate. The Gaullist code of jealousy of U.S. power has been replaced by a fear of international disorder. "Under the Carter administration, the United States is still a global power, but it no longer has any global policies," an official said.

### Primary Zones

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, with his pragmatic style, has refrained from public criticism of Mr. Carter. But French perception of U.S. uncertainty — perhaps due to Mr. Carter, perhaps due to a deeper U.S. isolationism since Vietnam — has created a new pattern of opportunities and problems for French diplomacy.

While not indulging in Gaullist rhetoric about reducing the U.S. role in the world, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has taken the political initiative in the last year in pressing French ideas about Europe and Africa — the two primary zones of French influence and interests.

Like Charles de Gaulle and the late Jean Monnet, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that the construction of a European Community, the creation of a web of mutual economic interests, is the best long-term guarantee against the risk of revived German nationalism and European conflict.

Europe feels a new vulnerability because of recent U.S. foreign policy moves against Soviet power plays in Africa, the buildup of Warsaw Pact nuclear strike capability against NATO, the new instability in the

oil-rich Gulf. These trends, if unchecked, could induce European leaders to seek ways of accommodating Moscow as the formula for long-term stability in Europe, presidential aides say.

West Germany, the country where Soviet pressure can be applied hardest, is France's only "effectively constructive" European partner, a policy-maker says. So France is hastening to step up the alliance of its political and nuclear clout with West Germany's economic strength.

A Franco-West German idea, the just-launched European Monetary System that is intended to stabilize Common Market currencies against fluctuations in the U.S. dollar, marked a new determination in Europe to look after its own interests.

In keeping with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's conception of France as the prime political mover of Europe, the French leader, visiting Moscow later this week, wants to try allaying any Soviet misapprehensions that Western Europe intends to participate in an "encirclement" of the Soviet bloc in collusion with China, sources here say. With U.S.-Soviet relations undermined by uncertainty, the sources say, the French leader hopes to be a timely European spokesman for détente.

The other main pole of France's foreign policy, Africa, reflects Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's vision of a special relationship between Europe and Africa. This idea — first enunciated in 1975 at independence ceremonies for France's last African colony, Djibouti — is the basis for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's call for a summit of European, African and Arab nations.

The idea of this triangular cooperation — in effect, Europe trying to look after its own interests in these regions — partly reflects what the French see as vacillating U.S. authority there. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also sees Africa, where France (and West Germany) gets most of its raw materials, as a natural sphere of European involvement — a zone where no superpower has any roots, a natural complement to European technology. With the colonial past fading, African nations are looking again to European governments for trade, for political partnership and for military help. Elysee planners say.

French military intervention in Africa in the last year — including the spectacular French operation in Shaba in Zaire, Africa's largest and potentially richest French-speaking country — belong to this strategy of fostering a moderate, European-oriented African bloc.

French policy concentration on Europe and Africa has obvious economic underpinnings. While protecting raw materials in Africa, on the one hand, France sees Europe as a functional economic unit for their manufacture. In addition, the requirements of European solidarity can be invoked as a partial political alibi for unpopular French domestic economic reforms. The bitterly contested French plan to amputate loss-making steel operations, for example, is being carried out partly under the Common Market umbrella of agreed cutbacks in each member nation's steel industry.

### Gaullist Tenets

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing carefully retains many Gaullist tenets in his policy. The French independent nuclear deterrent is being strengthened with additional nuclear submarines and a plan to modernize its carrier-based nuclear-delivery aircraft. France continues to resist any dilution of national political sovereignty in the EEC.

Yet he continues to seek to apply his own economic-centered conception to France's future. As Prime Minister Raymond Barre said recently: "After World War II, France faced the problem of liquidating its colonial role; then, it needed to reform its institutions (and create a presidential system); now, France has to reform its economy to survive in a more competitive world."

Since 1973, when France experienced its vulnerability to price rises and supply cuts in its oil and other raw materials, France has started pursuing a new economic equilibrium. It needs more competitive exports to pay for more costly imports.

This new equation has meant a painful industrial overhaul at home, and simultaneously it has pushed France toward a new opening to Europe and to Africa.

In the last year, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has shown that he is steadily pursuing this plan. His French opponents and rivals — the divided leftist parties and the increasingly ineffectual Gaullist party — show no sign of finding an alternative strategy of their own.











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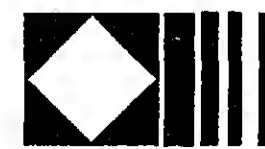
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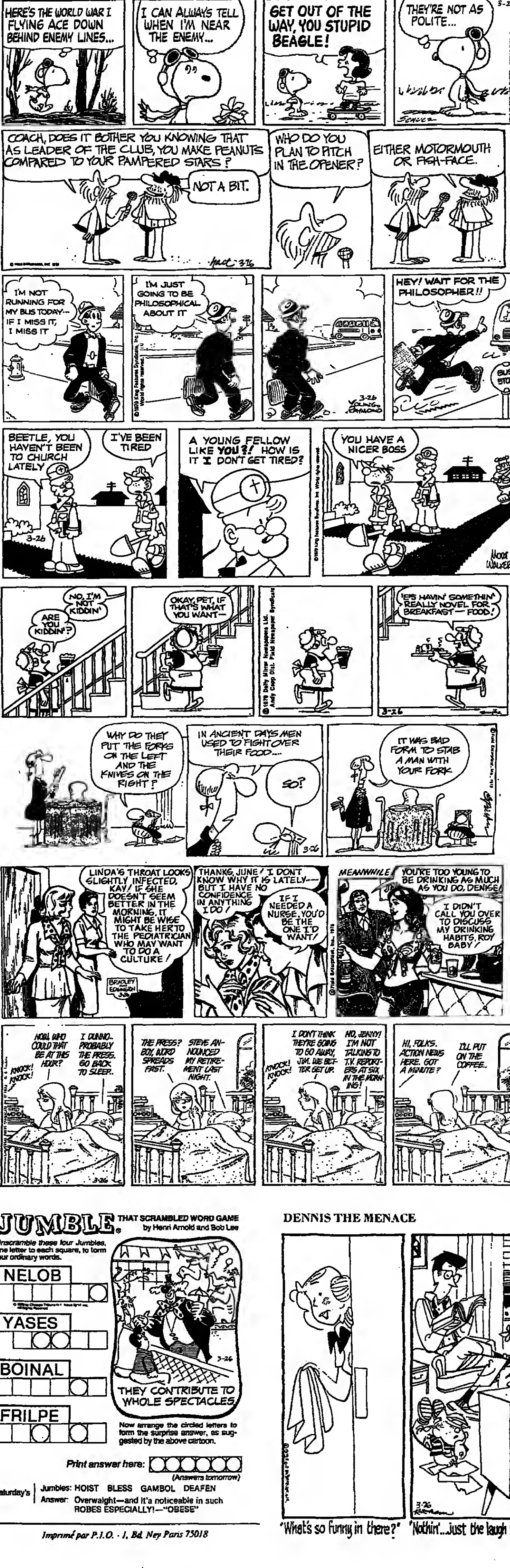


*By Eugene T. Maleska*



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## KING OF THE CASTLE

*The Making of a Dynasty: Seagram's and the Bronfman Empire*  
By Peter C. Newman. Atheneum: 304 pp. \$11.95.  
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**ALTHOUGH** it has never much bothered me, it apparently troubles some people that the Bronfman family fortune originally lacked the trappings of its present respectability. So at least one concludes when reading Peter C. Newman's "King of the Castle: The Making of a Dynasty: Seagram's and the Bronfman Empire," an attempt by a Canadian journalist to expose the background of the great liquor corporation whose sales are expected to reach \$3 billion by 1980. For here is what Newman does: He begins by dazzling us with the wealth and power of the Bronfman family ("Except that they are almost certainly richer and without a doubt more secretive, the Bronfmans have become the Rothschilds of the New World"), and especially with the yearning, apocryphal or not, for the Jewish-American yekus (to use the Yiddish word Newman employs) of the empire's founding father, Sam Bronfman.

Then he flashes back to the company's formative years, and unveils what the Bronfmans would presumably prefer to keep hidden: • That the company's early producers sold to high-society customers who were smuggling it to make Scotch for, for example, they reduced the sixty-five-overproof white alcohol to required bottling strength by mixing it with water, then adding some real Scotch plus a dash of burnt sugar (caramel) for coloring.

• That during the Prohibition years in America, the Bronfmans sold their product to bootleggers, some of whom were smuggling it south of the 49th parallel; or, plainly speaking, that the Bronfmans were one short step removed from being bootleggers and rumrunners.

• That their associations and business practices led to violence that resulted in one of their in-laws being shotgunned to death, and to trouble with the law that only hanky-panky got them out of.

**Flirting with the Disreputable**

In brief and in sum, the Bronfmans rose from their humble origins as Jewish immigrants, from Bessarabia, by flirting with, if not rushing into the arms of, disreputability. And in the face of this news we are supposed to stand shocked and appalled and perhaps a little bit awestruck.

Except that we do not — unless of course we are sufficiently intimidated by the current status of the family to hold a grudge against it, or naive enough to believe that any

one who went into booze during the first third of the North American 20th century could have done so without getting his hands at least a little smudged. Nor does Newman have much else to say. He brings an absolute minimum of drama to such potentially juicy stories as the shotgun murder of Paul Matoff, Sam Bronfman's brother-in-law, by a mysterious gunman in 1922 at the Hotel Saskatchewan; or the trial jailing of Sam's brother Harry, during his trial in 1930 on a charge of attempting to bribe a federal customs official; or any of the other incidents from a past that, at least according to Newman, Sam desperately wanted to expunge.

He develops no theory to explain the Bronfmans — not even a spin of irony that this was a member of a non-drinking culture who developed the biggest liquor empire in the world. His level of psychological insight, when he gets around to profiling the members of the family, does not even rise to bargain-basement Freud. He displays no attitude toward his subject, not even one of quiet envy. All he does is dig for dirt, and sometimes he finds a clean dirt it is, as in the case of Sam's dead wife, as one of his lawyers, the distinguished tax expert and senator, Lazarus Phillips, in Newman's account of which be whistles out all the reasons why the two men fell apart without conveying the smallest hint of how their enmity expressed itself.

**Has Its Points**

Is "King of the Castle" a catastrophe then? To be fair, it is not. Sam Bronfman himself was an extraordinary character — one of those tycoons who could eat people alive without necessarily alienating their affections — and it is hard to imagine a book that would not be enlivened by his presence in it. Moreover, the business he was in had a certain inherent fascination, although I wouldn't have objected if Newman had gone into a good deal more detail about the actual techniques of producing and marketing liquor.

Finally, one has to feel a sense of awe at the sheer magnitude of the Bronfman family's current holdings, which extend from the Montreal Expos baseball team east coast to coast throughout the world. (A list of the Bronfman holdings in the United States takes up eight pages of the book's appendix, while the list of brands produced or marketed in North America by the Seagram's organization fills up 12

LESS	STEEP	SWAB
ALOE	ARARE	TAME

Y	L	A	O	I	N	I	R	N	A	Z	D	R	O	V
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—*By Robert Byrne*

In the average international tournament, the crossfable often makes it appear — or so the sponsors interpret it — as though the grandmasters circuit riders gang up on the local contingent while taking it easy on each other. It just isn't true.

Of course the touring professionals score the bulk of their points against the local masters — how could it be otherwise? It is obviously much more difficult to defeat one's peers.

But they don't do each other any favors. Take, for example, the game between Grandmasters Florin Georgheiu of Romania and Oscar Panno of Argentina in the 10th round of the Sao Paulo International Tournament. Once Panno misplayed the opening, he knew very well that he could expect no mercy from his opponent. Offer a draw? He saved his breath. For it would have fallen on deaf ears.

What was Panno's opening preparation for this encounter? Through 5 P-K5, the play followed the Korchnoi-Lein seventh-round game, where he Panno did not continue with 5... N-N1; 6 B-Q3, P-K3; 7-0-0, P-B4; 8-R-K1, N-KR3. K-K7, had led to Lein's achieving an excellent position. He must have expected something, and he was probably right, since Georgheiu looked unusually confident running up the opening moves.

Nevertheless, 5... N-N5?; 6 P-KR3, N-KR3; 7 P-Q4, P-K7; 8 N-P yielded Georgheiu a clean advantage in the center, while the black KN was misplaced. There are times when one must copy Bohly Fischer's belligerence and defy the opponent to show what he prepared.

The simple, direct and powerful 9 B-B4 prevented Panno from obtaining parity in the center because 9... P-K3 10 P-P, P-P? would have left Black with a distasteful weak backward QP.

After 13 R-Q1, Panno could not resist without dropping his QP. He did find a way to relieve his cramped position by forcing exchanges with 13... N-R4; 14 P-

QN3, BxN: 15 BxP, N-B3; 16 BxN (defending the KP with 10 Q-K2 would have permitted 16... N/4-Q5), PxB.

However, even thus converting his backward QP into a QBP was not sufficient to solve Panno's problems; after 17 Q-K2, Georgheiu took control of the queen file, a control that could not be challenged by 17... N-Q5; 18 Q-K4, P-B4, because 19 N-N5 would have won a pawn.

Panno could not afford to play 18... N-K3, because 19 P-KN4, N-K2; 20 N-K4, with control of the weak squares Q6 and KB6, would have been tremendous for White. However, after his 18... 0-0, Georgheiu nailed him with 19 P-KN4, N-R5! not 19... N-R3?; 20 Q-K3, winning a piece!; 20 B-N3 (but not 20 B-N5? QxP; 21 N-K4, P-B4 with a perfect rescue), P-KN4; 21 P-K6?.

Panno could not well play 21... Q-N2 because 22 R-Q7, Q-R3; 23 N-K4, P-R3; 24 R-KP would have been overwhelming for White. After his 21... B-K4, 22 R-Q7, he did not want to play a pawn-down end game with 23 Q-N1; 23 BxB, QxB; 24 QxQ, N-Boch: 25 K-N2, Nxb?; 26 R-KP and therefore gave up his queen for rook and bishop with 22... BxB; 23 QxQ, BxR.

But he lacked the resources for counterplay against Georgheiu's technique; and after 31 Q-K6, winning more material for White, Panno resigned.



# Michigan State, Indiana State in NCAA Final

## Spartans Devastate Penn

By David DuPre

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25 (UPI) — Ervin Johnson, Gregory Kelsner and their Michigan State Spartans showed no mercy to hapless Pennsylvania yesterday with a devastating display of all-around basketball wizardry.

The Spartans started fast and never let up as they buried the outclassed and bewildered Ivy Leaguers, 101-67, to advance to the NCAA final against Indiana State tomorrow night.

The game was even more lopsided than the score indicated. Michigan State opened a 50-17 lead by half time.

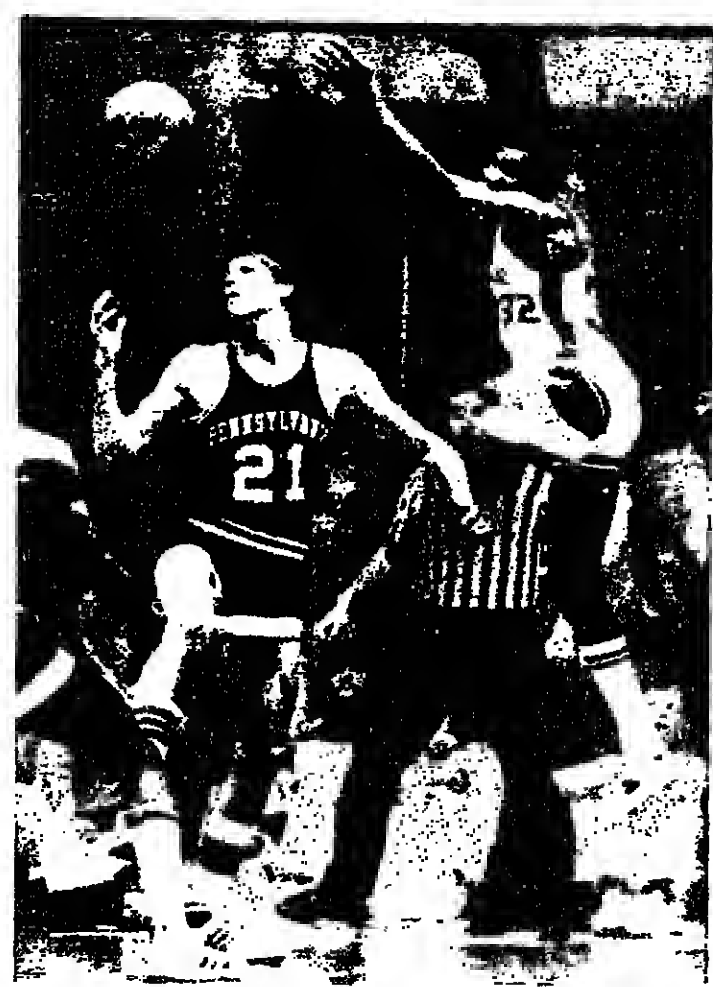
Penn looked as if it were suffering from terminal stage fright, and Michigan State went right into its crowd-pleasing, wide-open run-and-gun game.

Johnson, the wondrous, 6-foot-8 Michigan State sophomore who probably will turn professional next season, scored 29 points. He made 9 of 10 shots from the field, 11 of 12 from the foul line, 10 rebounds, 10 assists and three steals.

Kelsner scored 28 points for the Spartans, who shot 63 percent from the field.

Most of Penn's problems centered on its inability to put the ball in the basket. The Quakers missed 30 of 36 first-half shots and shot only 29 percent for the game.

The Quakers were getting numerous close-in shots early, but they weren't falling. Penn then started pressing, and after awhile, many shots started banging harmlessly



Michigan State's Gregory Kelsner (right) passes over the head of Pennsylvania's Matt White in an NCAA semifinal game.

## Sycamores Beat DePaul

By Dave Kindred

SALT LAKE CITY, March 25 (UPI) — Larry Bird made 13 straight field goals and a DePaul gamble failed in the final seconds yesterday, giving Indiana State a 75-74 victory in the NCAA basketball tournament semifinals.

With 36 seconds left in a game remarkable for its outside shooting, Ray Meyer, the DePaul coach, decided to play for one last shot, even though his team trailed, 75-74.

Mark Aguirre, the freshman center who was DePaul's most effective offensive weapon in the second half, tugged up an off-balance 22-footer with two seconds left. It wasn't close, and Indiana State's Leroy Stiles, who was fouled on the rebound, made a free throw with one second to play.

DePaul's pass the length of the court then fell into Bird's hands, sending undefeated Indiana State into tomorrow night's national championship game against Michigan State.

DePaul's pass the length of the court then fell into Bird's hands, sending undefeated Indiana State into tomorrow night's national championship game against Michigan State.

# For Koufax, the Exile Is Over

By Thomas Boswell

VERO BEACH, Fla. (UPI) — None of the other greats of baseball retired as young as Sandy Koufax, and perhaps none retired so well. No one else in the Hall of Fame disappeared from the game so totally.

For 13 years, he wandered from the coast of California to the coast of Maine, disappearing from public view or comment for years at a time.

"I wasn't looking for anything... just looking for time," Koufax said. "It was a mindless period to do what I wanted to do and go where I wanted to go. I decided to take a few years for myself... I wanted to see how long I could stretch it."

Now, after he has been out of the major leagues one year longer than the dozen seasons he was in them, Koufax quietly has reappeared in a corner of the Los Angeles Dodgers' clubhouse as a low-profile pitching coach.

Mr. K, the man whom many say was, at his peak, the most overwhelming pitcher in the history of baseball, sits on a pedaling machine in the Dodgers' weightlifting room. Cap tilted back, he looks as delighted as a baby to join in the big-league banter.

Koufax has come home.

He wears his old number — 32 — and, if anything, is a few pounds trimmer than his playing weight in 1966, when he shocked his entire profession by hanging up his spikes at age 30. "That's right," he says with a wry and enigmatic smile, "30."



Sandy Koufax

Distinguished

At 43, Koufax's hair is a disheveled pepper-and-salt gray. He is tan and utterly at ease. Like Joe DiMaggio, he has, with age, gone from movie-star handsome to some higher plateau.

"Hey, Sandy," said the Dodgers manager, Tom Lasorda, "you're gonna pitch for us coaches in the charity game against the media men today, right?"

"I guess I'll be there," said Koufax, just as he did before Walter Alston handed him the ball to start the World Series.

"I knew it," said Lasorda, glowing, his mousetrap all set. "That's why all them newspaper guys are lined up outside with bats."

Koufax is too delighted to be the butt of such a ridiculous joke to offer any retort. Everybody has Sandy Koufax these days — the scrubs in batting practice, the paunchy reporters.

When Koufax stepped off the mound after the 1966 World Series, he had won 27 games with a 1.73 ERA. He had been baseball's player of the year for four consecutive years. He was not at the peak of his game, he was somewhere above it.

So he will be remembered forever that way. "He could step on the mound and win today," said L.A.'s Don Sutton.

"Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio and Sandy," said another Dodger, Steve Garvey, "they're the only ones that seem to grow bigger with the years."

There is hardly a word strong enough for the way other players feel about Koufax; it almost goes beyond affection to a sort of total protectiveness for a man so gentle he seems misplaced in a jock shop.

"I played with Sandy in '66," Sutton said proudly. "It's like he's never been away. He's absolutely unchanged. He's the greatest, most sincere and humble..." then Sutton stops, as if laying it on too thick might reflect badly on Koufax.

"He helped me as a rookie and he helps me now. If anybody ever deserved to be at the top of the ladder, it's him," Sutton added. "A lot of people look around to see how they can keep you from climbing up there with them. Sandy has always gone out of his way to pull everybody up there with him."

Up the Ladder

That desire to pull others up the ladder is part of Koufax's pleasure now. "Pitching is a branch of learning, no doubt of it," said the southpaw who struggled for six big-league years as a 36-40 pitcher before suddenly learning control. "You're part of a chain that goes back for generations passing the art along. You want to start others off further down the line than you did."

For a man so reticent as to be a recluse by baseball's gregarious standards, Koufax is almost shockingly candid about the other reasons for his return.

"I need the money," he said. "I'm not destitute by any means, but I always knew I couldn't stay retired forever. I just wanted to stretch it as long as I could."

"I took me eight years [as a player] to get to \$200,000 a season. Then I only had four more seasons, so you can figure that out. I did some TV announcing for NBC for five years [at a salary over \$100,000 a year], but nothing since then."

"I'm like a lot of other people living on fixed incomes," said Koufax. "I needed a regular supplemental income just to keep up with inflation."

Koufax has investments and real-estate holdings, as well as a sports-medicine clinic in Eugene, Ore.

"Sooner or later, you're going to say, 'That's enough of that. You used to find something to do, another purpose,'" Koufax said.

"Also, it's hard to be away from possibly the only thing you ever did really well," he said with an expression that looks more like hard insight than

# Olympic Boycott Looms Over Rugby Tours

By Alex Frere

LONDON, March 25 (UPI) — A twin threat to the 1980 Moscow Olympics emerged from a familiar quarter last week. It promises to pose a tricky diplomatic problem for the Soviet hosts.

Ironically, it has little to do with Communist politics or with Jewish dissidents — until now the focus of a campaign to remove the Games from Moscow — and it involves a sport which is not even part of the Olympic Games.

The possibility of an African boycott similar to the one which involved 29 countries at Montreal three years ago is over almost exactly the same issue — a South African rugby tour.

In 1976, it was the New Zealand tour of South Africa that prompted the black African walkout at Montreal when the International Olympic Committee refused to expel the New Zealand team from the Games.

This time, two rugby tours are involved instead of one.

The first is the South African tour of France in October. The French Rugby Federation already has made clear it will cancel the tour only on government orders, and the government has indicated that it will not interfere.

The second — and possibly the more likely to spark a boycott — is the Lions tour of South Africa, which will coincide with the Olympics next year.

The International Rugby Board met last week in London and although no firm decision was announced for a tour of the Lions, made up of players from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, sources indicated the tour would go ahead.

Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Federation, said that he was confident that the tour would take place. "The next step is for us to issue a formal invitation," he said. "I am sure the invitations will be accepted."

So far, only the French tour has attracted the attention of anti-apartheid campaigners. Chris de Brouckere, general secretary of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC), which helped organize the Montreal boycott, said in Paris that if the Springbok tour of France were not canceled, his group would organize a new Olympic boycott.

"We will have nice months to organize ourselves," he said. "Unlike what happened at the Montreal Olympics, the African countries will make an appeal for support to all Third World countries."

The specter of a Moscow boycott worries the Russians, according to some IOC sources.

The Soviet hosts have made it clear from the start that they want the Games to be the greatest success possible. They have guaranteed that their political enemies as Israel, Chile and China (if it is readmitted to the Olympic movement by then) will be welcomed.

Some IOC sources said that they expected the Soviet Union to put considerable diplomatic pressure on African countries not to make an issue out of the rugby tours this time and to save the Russians considerable embarrassment.

China Optimistic

GENEVA, March 25 (AP) — A Peking sports leader voiced hope today that next week's IOC meeting at Montevideo will clear the way for China's return to the Olympic Games, despite Taiwan's refusal to attend joint preliminary talks on the issue.

Song Zhong, the secretary-general of the Olympic Committee of the People's Republic of China, said in a letter addressed to Lord Killanin that Taiwan's refusal "should by no means affect the settlement of the question of Chinese participation when it is reviewed at Montevideo" on April 3.

He also warned that a draft proposal for a United Nations convention on apartheid in sport could lead to growing government interference in IOC matters.

Killanin Warning

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 25 (UPI) — Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, has warned member countries that they face suspension if they withdraw teams or individuals without permission from the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Killanin, in a letter to national Olympic committees, said that any withdrawal without permission would be a breach of the IOC charter.

## Walton, Kenon Head List 43 in NBA to Test Free-Agent Waters

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK (NYT) — Bill Walton and Larry Kenon are among the top names on a list of 43 players who will become free agents a day after the completion of the National Basketball Association playoffs. The list was prepared by the National Basketball Players Association, which has estimated that the eligible group is earning more than \$6 million in salaries this season.

This will be the third year that players will become free agents at the expiration of their contracts, a trend that began with the settlement of the Oscar Robertson antitrust lawsuit.

David Thompson and Marvin Webster have tested the free-agent waters. Thompson remained with the Denver Nuggets and raised his annual salary from \$500,000 to \$800,000. Webster moved from the Seattle SuperSonics (\$95,000) to the Knicks (\$600,000).

Not all of the free agents have been so fortunate. Jim McMillan was not resigned by the Knicks after the completion of his contract; he finally hooked on with the Portland Trail Blazers and eventually was waived.

While some of the players on the current list will benefit from free agency, others will go the McMillan route.

"Several outstanding players' salaries have not reached their talent potential," said Norman Blass, a lawyer who negotiates contracts, "and they will benefit the most. Other players whose salaries have peaked will not be as unwilling to sign them at increased salary in addition to having to pay compensation to his former team. Thus, several players will remain where they are or their contracts will not be renewed."

After the 1980-81 season, compensation will be replaced by the right of first refusal, which means that a team losing a free agent will have only an opportunity to match another team's top offer and will no longer be awarded money, players or draft choices.

The 6-foot-9-inch Kenon, who reportedly earns \$250,000 a year with the San Antonio Spurs, figures to be the Thompson or the Webster of this free-agent corp. Kenon and George Gervin are the major reasons that the Spurs are the Central Division powerhouses. Kenon is averaging 22.4 points a game.

"We will have four free agents," said John Beggos, the Spurs' general manager, "and we have spoken to all of them and their agents. But we don't like to do any negotiating until the season is over. We like our players thinking basketball during the season, rather than contracts. Larry is going to come out of this as a well-paid player, no matter who signs him."

Sidelined all season with a foot injury, Walton has threatened to leave the Trail Blazers several times. At various times he has promised himself to the Golden State Warriors and the San Diego Clippers, but earlier this month, Larry Weinberg, the Portland owner, said, "Although nothing is signed, I think Bill will play for us next season."

Several general managers who scanned the free-agent list agreed that besides Walton and Kenon, the class of the field are M.L. Carr of the Detroit Pistons; Kevin Grevey and Tom Henderson, the Washington Bullets' starting backcourt; Armond Hill, the Atlanta Hawks' captain; Bob Gross of the Trail Blazers; Jim McElroy of the New Orleans Jazz; and Bill Robinson of the Kansas City Kings.

"I wouldn't mind coaching a team that has Kenon, Carr, Walton in the frontcourt and players like Hill, Henderson and Grevey in the backcourt," said Beggos. "I wonder what their total annual salary will come to?"

Among the other prominent free agents are Jamaal Wilkes of the Los Angeles Lakers, Elmore Smith of the Cleveland Cavaliers, Kevin Porter of the Pistons, Jan van Breda Kolff of the Nets and the 35-year-old Paul Silas, the NBA's elder statesman, who has been playing like a 25-year-old with the Sonics.

Wilkes left Golden State two years ago, after he became a free agent, and signed with the Lakers.

Since the Robertson ruling allowed players to become free agents, 17 players have been lured away by big dollars. Bob Dandridge's shift from the Milwaukee Bucks to Washington was the key to the Bullets' NBA championship last season. Gus Williams' move from the Warriors helped the Sonics and Dan Roundfellow's leaving the Indiana Pacers has been a big plus for the Atlanta Hawks.

## Negotiations to Continue Plans for Hockey Merger Said to Encounter a Snag

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, March 25 — Plans of the National Hockey League to admit four teams from the World Hockey Association have hit a snag.

Representatives of the WHA franchises and the NHL Board of Governors could not agree Friday on the conditions of the proposed merger.

A source close to the talks said earlier Friday that the WHA had accepted the NHL's offer for the New England, Edmonton, Quebec and Winnipeg franchises to join the NHL next season. But problems developed and blocked an agreement on the NHL proposal. Neither side would reveal the difficulties.

Asked about published reports that the WHA teams had agreed to the merger proposal, the NHL president, John Ziegler, said: "We are in no position to say, 'Gentlemen, we have an agreement.'"

## Russian Breaks Freestyle Mark

MOSCOW, March 25 (UPI) — Vladimir Salnikov, an 18-year-old Russian swimmer, has set a world record of 7:56.43 in the 800-meter freestyle.

The former record time was 8:01.34, set in 1976 by Bob Hackett of the United States. Salnikov posted the new mark Friday over the first 800 meters of a 1,500-meter event in Minsk. Tass reported.

## U.S. Record Falls Exhibition Baseball

CLEVELAND, March 25 (AP) — Brian Goodell raced to a U.S. record of 3:50.8 in the 400-yard individual medley at the NCAA swimming and diving championships.

In a race here, Friday night, the UCLA sophomore bettered the record of 3:51.69 set last year by Jesse Vassallo.

# Holmes Beats Ocasio, Keeps WBC Title

By Jack Hawk

LAS VEGAS, March 25 — The last time a heavyweight championship fight was held at the Las Vegas Hilton, the world was shocked. There wasn't much that was shocking about Friday night's mismatch.

As expected, Larry Holmes retained his World Boxing Council heavyweight title with another impressive performance. Holmes completely dominated the bout and finally disposed of previously unbeaten Ossie Ocasio at 2:38 of the seventh round.

Holmes, employing a powerful left jab, used it as a battering ram to the seventh, when Ocasio, the 23-year-old Puerto Rican, tried to gain the upper hand with a right and a left hook. Holmes was not fazed.

After the second knockdown, the referee directed Holmes to a neutral corner while Ocasio was struggling to beat the count. He never heard Padilla toll 10 but was erect at that moment anyway and ready for the next salvo.

Ocasio, at 5-foot-11½, was 3½ inches shorter than the 29-year-old champion, and that was only one of many handicaps. But the stocky, muscular Puerto Rican, who had upset Jimmy Young twice to gain the title shot as the third-ranking contender, wasn't disgraced.

After a rather uneventful opening round, Ocasio landed a solid right to the champ's jaw that may have joggled a few memories about what happened in the same arena on Feb. 15, 1978, when Leon Spinks upset Muhammad Ali to win the crown.

"He's a very determined fighter," Holmes said of Ocasio. "As he's going along there are a lot of people in a lot of trouble... He got up after some good shots."

Shavers Beats Norton

From Wire Dispatches

LAS VEGAS, March 25 — Earnie Shavers knocked down Ken Norton twice and stopped him 62 seconds into a scheduled 12-round heavyweight fight Friday night.

With Norton on the floor for the second time, the referee, Miles Lane, reached the count of seven and then signaled that the fight was over. Norton's trainer, Bill Slaton, had motioned to the referee to halt it just a moment before.

Don King, the boxing promoter, said that Shavers would challenge Holmes for the WBC title Sept. 14 — if Holmes holds on to the championship in a fight with Mike Weaver, a Las Vegas heavyweight, in late May or June in New York.



Ossie Ocasio (left) guards against a blow from Larry Holmes in their heavyweight fight.

More Sports On Page 11



## Letter From Rome

## Italian Groups Fight To Preserve Dialects

By Ernest Sakler

ROME (UPI)—Italy's trampled regional subcultures are raising their heads again.

Sicilians want the Sicilian dialect taught in their schools. Piedmontese want courses in Piedmontese. Sardinians have been fighting to use their language in airport announcements and university papers.

For centuries intellectuals and bureaucrats imposed literary Italian as the only language worth mentioning. So the renaissance of Italy's myriad dialects is a potential revolution.

Unlike English dialects, which differ only in shades, Italian dialects are so different that a Milanese will not understand a Neapolitan speaking Neapolitan, let alone a Calabrian speaking Calabrian.

The dialects developed separately from the corruption of Latin in the Dark Ages, when literacy was rampant and communications among regions and even between neighboring cities were almost nonexistent.

When civilization blossomed again after the year 1000 and travel resumed, the dialect of Florentine merchants became a sort of lingua franca. Helped by the prestige of such writers as Dante, Petrarca and Boccaccio, it evolved into the national language of Italy's upper class.

Local dialects lived on among the people, in most cases looked down upon as the language of the ignorant and underprivileged, or at best used for fun in folksy poems and plays.

Writers, teachers and bureaucrats gradually imposed "Italian"—the language evolved from Florentine—as the only written language and the only one worth speaking among cultured persons. They laid down firm grammatical rules and made sure no dialect words crept into the dictionary. Dialects were barred from classrooms.

Russell Baker is on vacation. His column will be resumed when he returns.

courts, public speeches and official correspondence.

In recent years, the revival of "micro-nationalisms" among European minorities such as the Welsh in Britain, the Bretons and Corsicans in France, and the Catalans and Basques in Spain encouraged Italy's dialect-speakers to seek rights of their own.

Sardinians, whose archaic tongue is classified by most linguists as a language in its own right, were among the first to seek the same rights won by German-speaking Italian citizens in the Aldo Adige (South Tyrol) and French-speakers in the Aosta valley. But so far they have met with no success.

A university student who wrote his graduation paper in Sardinian had it turned down. An airline employee who announced flights over the airport loudspeaker in Sardinian and locally spoken Catalan was reprimanded. He did it again shortly afterward to applause from a planeload of Catalan tourists from Spain.

In Sicily, where local dialects had a brilliant if short-lived literary tradition in the 13th century, the town of Milazzo has decided to start teaching dialect in schools in the coming year. There has been a revival of Sicilian-language puppet shows and a publishing house has just reprinted an 1857 dictionary of the Sicilian dialect and is working on an updated one.

Similar movements have sprung up in other parts of the country.

In Piedmont, the regional government has been fighting an unsuccessful battle against the central government in Rome in an attempt to have the Piedmontese dialect taught in schools. Regional legislation to that effect was vetoed by Rome three times in 19 months on constitutional and legal technicalities.

"This is a typical case of restrictive bureaucrats wearing blinders when making a decision," said the sponsor of the law, Socialist councilman Giuseppe Calabrese. "The truth is that Rome does not want the 'tear' of local dialects and cultures. And then they complain if autonomist movements spring up."

## High-Rise Cemeteries Called Grave of Future in Japan

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO (NYT)—Takashi Kaiho led the way up the stairs of the cinerarium. A quiet man of middle age with spectacles and a long forehead, he is the superintendent of Tokyo's only locker cinerarium, a three-story concrete building in the Zoshigaya district equipped with 3,500 compartments to hold the ashes of the dead.

The compartments are grouped together at 9-inch intervals, their 18-inch-high gray doors fastened by locks, the keys to which are held by Mr. Kaiho. The names of the dead are engraved on the doors, to which relatives have attached baskets of plastic flowers and, for children, favorite toys. A tiny model of a policeman's white motorcycle hangs from one door.

## Little Thought

Most people give little thought to cemeteries in busy, preoccupied Tokyo except at two times of the year: the March and October equinoxes, when the Japanese traditionally visit the tombs of their ancestors. At the spring equinox of Higashikita, literally "the other side of the river," the families of people whose graves are kept here visit to place fresh flowers on the lockers and burn incense while they pray.

Locker internment is still rare in Japan, but it illustrates a serious problem facing the Japanese not only in death but in everyday life—an acute shortage of space and the spiraling cost of land. The practice also points to a predicament that has faced the Japanese since 1965, when this country opened its doors to the West. How long should the Japanese cling to old customs when modernization and extreme urbanization make them painful to maintain?

"Like it or not, you cannot avoid the fact that high-rise cemeteries—not one but many—like the one at Zoshigaya are the wave of the future," said Kikuo Kimura, of the All-Japan Cemetery Association.

"It will take people some time to accept this idea without

hesitation," he said. "It may take years. But given the small amount of space in Japan and the big population, there is little alternative. If we keep building open-field cemeteries, half the space of the nation will eventually have to be turned into cemeteries."

## Set Idea

Thus the Japanese are beginning to abandon their set idea that the family must have a fixed place of residence in death, where all members are gathered. Ideally an old Buddhist temple

**"Like it or not, you cannot avoid the fact that high-rise cemeteries . . . are the wave of the future . . . Given the small amount of space in Japan and the big population, there is little alternative. If we keep building open-field cemeteries, half the space of the nation will eventually have to be turned into cemeteries."**

with tall trees to provide shade. It may take years, as Mr. Kimura said, but one of the greatest changes in Japanese customs in the century since modernization began is starting to be apparent.

Almost every family in this nation of 114 million has its ancestral graves, often in remote country communities, where 80 percent of the population lives. The myriad Buddhist temples in Japan are largely supported by groups of families whose lives revolved around the places of worship for centuries. They have maintained the temples largely by gifts of money made for funeral services and rites for the dead.

But the rapid movement of the population into the cities, where less than 10 percent of the population lived at the end of World War II, has split up families, creating

families of parents and children alone. It has separated the Japanese from ancestral places of worship that belong to them in perpetuity, and it is bringing about the great changes seen in burial customs today.

Japanese often separated from their ancestral homes by hundreds of miles and great mountain ranges no longer willingly make their pilgrimages to places which they have largely lost contact. And so they try to find burial places near at hand. This has caused enormous pressure on the municipal cemeteries of Tokyo, seven out of

stones recently with a full explanation of available services, including bus trips to cemeteries at Kamakura and Tokorozawa, a city west of the capital. The prices were high, \$7,500 for the smallest plot at Kamakura, 40 square feet, and including a \$3,500 tombstone. The stones must often be imported because Japan is running out of the shiny black rock most favored for tombs.

"As the prices go up more and more, customers buy burial plots on a down-payment basis," said Miyuki Akama, who runs the "cemetery corner" on the store's fourth floor. Mitsukoshi also provides loans, he said. The package provides for a down-payment of approximately \$2,500 in cash and a Mitsukoshi cemetery loan for the remaining \$5,000 with a payment of \$280 a month for 20 months.

"These days 20 to 40 percent of our customers buy their graves on a down-payment system," he said.

For the poor this is an unreal option. "The Hachioji cemetery is the only one of the eight run by the Tokyo city government where there are still vacancies," said Mr. Kimura. "But even this cemetery on the outskirts of Tokyo will be filled up in two or three years. So, they've got to find somewhere else. But it's just impossible for the city to find any space elsewhere. We don't have it."

"One solution would be for us to adopt the Western method, whereby people can use a piece of ground only for a given period, say 20 years. In Japan you have the right to use the land forever, as long as you pay minimal maintenance."

"Maybe the Western system will help us, so that once the fixed term has expired a family will not be able to use it any more," Mr. Kimura said.

The idea of turning over old graves, however, would appeal most Japanese. Bulldozing the burial sites could prove to be a far more daunting alternative than erecting high-rise cemeteries of the kind that experts predict will be built.

## Exhibition

A partial solution for Tokyo people has been to build new cemeteries at such places as Kamakura, a coastal resort 30 miles away, and in the hills around Mount Fuji, twice as distant. But as about 55,000 people die in the capital every year, of whom more than 10,000 have no settled family burial places, these are also rapidly filling up. The graves are also expensive, far beyond the means of most Tokyo families.

The Mitsukoshi department store, the largest in Tokyo, began a rooftop exhibition of grave-

## PEOPLE: Doctor Says Billy Carter Is Not an Alcoholic

Billy Carter's personal physician doesn't believe that Carter is an alcoholic or that he is psychologically or physically dependent on alcohol. However, Dr. Paul Brown, who has been a personal friend of Carter's for the last three years as well as his doctor, said that President Carter's brother has "a problem of alcohol abuse" serious enough to require professional assistance to "help him break a habit, a pattern of abuse." Brown, 32, who has a family practice in American, Ga., near Plains, also said that he had made the decision himself to have Billy enter the Long Beach, Calif., Naval Hospital for treatment of his alcohol problem. Brown conceded that he did not know how much Carter actually drank, but said that he was sure, as Carter's physician and social acquaintance, that he "drank beer and wine mostly," and that his consumption of hard stuff, usually vodka, was "occasional, really pretty rare."

Guitarist-singer Lester Flatt made his first appearance at the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville since suffering a brain hemorrhage in November. "I sure feels good to be back on Friday," he said on the program on Friday. Flatt, 64, is the former partner of banjo player Earl Scruggs.

Elvis Presley left an estate valued at \$7.6 million, including almost \$3 million in royalties. An accounting of the estate approved by a Memphis, Tenn., court gives the first public glimpse of the singer's holdings. Presley died on Aug. 16, 1977, at the age of 42. The estate originally was valued at almost \$15 million, but expenditures dropped the net value. Presley left the bulk of his estate to his 10-year-old daughter, Lisa Marie, to his father, Vernon, and to his grandmother, Minnie Mae. The will did not mention Priscilla Presley, the singer's former wife.

Because her family name is virtually synonymous with U.S. cold war policies of the 1950s, Eleanor Lansing Dulles understands that some friends see irony in the trip to China that she is taking. Miss Dulles, 83, doesn't see it that way, and, for that matter, she thinks that her brothers, John Foster Dulles, a former secretary of state, and Allen



An employee of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals clutches a cat named Charlie that held off rescuers for six days after climbing to the top of an 80-foot pine tree in Buckinghamshire, England. The cat defied firemen and tree surgeons before the RSPCA agent climbed up the tree.

Dulles, a former director of the CIA, were often misunderstood. "Foster, in 1950, wrote a book about foreign policy, and in it he said quite clearly that the government gets settled we should recognize China," she said in New York on Friday before setting off on her trip. Her brothers may have been more illustrious, but many considered Miss Dulles their equal, and believe that her gender, in that era, relegated her to middle-level positions in the State Department.

Vladimir Horowitz, 74, the legendary pianist who bowed out of his concert last month and in January to recover from "routine" prostate surgery, scheduled a concert in Miami Beach after playing to tumultuous applause last Sunday when he hit the concert trail again in Atlanta.

Film star John Travolta has arrived in Papete, Tahiti, from Los Angeles for a 10-day stay away from his fans. Travolta has rented a sailboat for a week's trip to nearby islands.

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